PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Gazette.

[TWELVE PAGES.]

No. 52,634—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,324	F. N. Tillard	9th Aug.
" PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,969	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
" PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Lansborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,958	K. H. Gordon	20th "
" PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.
F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.
PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 680.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIA	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klansberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	25th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.
PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR 2 ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 539-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.
STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Season House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1903.
MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the AUGUST NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.
A Copy will be sent free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY the 15th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, 12th August, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY the 14th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).
FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH.
S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th August.
FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.
S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th August.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

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KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—32, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are completely carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s., 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).
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(ESTABLISHED 1797).
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(ESTABLISHED 1782).
THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).
As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.
Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.
THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.
ADEN.
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.
WHY? WHY? WHY?
1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.
2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.
3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.
A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.
All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.
All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.
INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.
J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(or)
MITSUI & Co.

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BRANCH OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Soul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maitsuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.
Telegraphic Address for all the Offices: "MITSUI." A B C and A1 Codes used.
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Arsenals, and Railway Bureau; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the famous Miike, Tagawa, and Yamano Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibo, and other Coals.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES COMPLETE.

THE JAMES	Rs. 200	only
RALEIGH GAZELLE	" 220	"
GLOBE	" 175	"
AMERICAN	" 120	"
DUNLOP COVER	" 18	"
DUNLOP airtube with valve	" 7	"

Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.
VATCHA BROS.
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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
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III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem (including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

MERITORIOUS FEATURES OF THE "CROWN" ORGANS.
Sweet, deep, mellow tone, so much desired by true Musicians.
Constructed in such a manner that the very softest whispering tone, or the tone that is most powerful, can be had at the will of the player.
Bottom of case is closed to prevent mice getting in.
Mouse proof at pedals.
Action is mouse proof.
Valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
Double rivetted Reeds—the best made.
Three-ply bellows stock—which prevents warping and splitting.
Best quality of Rubber Cloth used in Bellows.
Brocaded silk plush back of frets.
Corners of wind chest are mortised together.
Best quality of felts and leather throughout.
Bevelled stop knobs with nickel plated rims.
Nickel plated finger guards on name board.
Stop action wires are made of best steel, nickel plated.
Warranted TEN YEARS—twice as long as any other high-grade organ.
Warrant "Burnt in the back."
Original and unique designs of cases, always up to date.
Genuine hand-carved ornamentations.
Built to stand the test of time and hard use; they will last a long life-time.
Made to win and to wear and to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.
"CROWN" Organs now in use in India continue to give their owners the utmost satisfaction.
PRICES, Rs. 225, Rs. 280 and Rs. 360.
FULL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. AND POONA.

A PERFECT SMOKE.
THE
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
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"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).
TRADE MARK.
A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.
Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.
It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.
Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other febrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.
AS A PREVENTIVE
People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.
It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.
This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
PROPRIETORS:
M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT desire to ascertain the NAMES and ADDRESSES of all European and Eurasian veterans, who were present at the SIEGE of DELHI and the RELIEF of LUCKNOW. All such veterans residing in Bombay should report their names and addresses to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 31st August, 1902, for transmission to Government.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED TURNER, HOARE & Co., ENGINEERS, of BOMBAY, our SOLE AGENTS for the SUPPLY of our ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS, including MOTORS, SWITCHBOARDS, LAMPS, ELECTRIC HEATING APPARATUS, and all accessories.

We have arranged to keep in Bombay a Large Stock of the above, all inquiries regarding which, should be addressed to TURNER, HOARE & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle.

VERITYS, Ltd.

August 1st, 1902.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1902.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1902.

2nd.—To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 4-20 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1902.

2nd. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business.

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1902.

2nd.—To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts of the year ended 30th June, 1902

2nd.—The elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 4-50 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1902.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the DURBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOANS.

12 LAKHS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India, the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is prepared to receive up to 12 Noon, Bombay Time, of MONDAY, the 11th August, 1902, SEPARATE sealed Tenders for the following two LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent, per annum :—

1. Rs. 4 lakhs being the 3rd instalment of the Loan of 24 lakhs for Sewerage and Water Works repayable on 1st June, 1943.
2. Rs. 8 lakhs being the balance of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 25 lakhs, repayable on 1st May, 1920.

Total...Rs. 12 lakhs.

Further particulars as to the Form of Tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted Tender, amounts, etc, can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

It is not the intention of this Municipality to raise any further Loans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th July, 1902.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle out it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

LIFE INSURANCE.—A new PAMPHLET will shortly be issued by Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, C. S., retd., and can now be had (gratis) on application to him by all Anglo-Indians BONA FIDE desiring advice.—28, Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.

GENTS BOOTS and SHOES at SALE PRICES.—Some excellent Black and Tan Shoes, handsewn, Reduced to Rs. 4-8 and 5, and Boots Rs. 5-14 and 6-8. Also cheaper qualities at Rs 2-8 and 3-4. During our Clearance sale only.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SINGLE and PAIR HARNESS at SALE PRICES.—Brown Leather Horse or Pony Harness, with Brass Mounts, Rs. 60. Sale Price Rs. 50, Brown Leather Pair Horse or Pony Harness, with Brass Mounts, Rs. 70 and 125. Sale Price Rs. 65 and 100. During our Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES at SALE PRICES.—Our Children's Boots and Shoes must be sold to make room for New Stock and have been greatly reduced. Good strong Black or Tan Lace Shoes, from Rs. 1-4, and Boots from Rs 2. During our Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUTTEE LEGGINGS.—OUR CLEARANCE SALE is now on, but the New Stock of Tan Leather Puttee Leggings at Rs. 8 and 9 just to hand are not Reduced in Price.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LADIES COURT SHOES at SALE PRICES.—During our Clearance Sale we are giving away our Laidies Court Shoes in Black and Tan at Rs. 2-4 and 3-6, and Patent Leather Court Shoes at Rs. 4-12. Early inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LADIES WALKING SHOES at SALE PRICES—Ladies Black and Tan Walking Shoes, good stylish shapes, Reduced to Rs. 2-8, 3, 4 and 4-8, During our Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

TO BE LET, one BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, Stable and Compound on the Chinchpoogly Hill: water is laid on. For terms, apply to SHANTARAM NARAYEN DABHOLKAR, Chowpati Road.

TO BE LET, one BUNGALOW, with Outhouses and Stable on the Chowpati Road; excellent situation. Only Hindus need apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpati Road.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—REDUCED PRICE SALE NOW ON. Wonderful Bargains in Gent's Boots and Shoes, Ladi's' and Children's Boots and Shoes at specially Reduced Rates. Must be sold to make room for New Stock.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA army BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GINNING ROLLERS & WASHERS.—Orders now being R[illegible] Machine or Hand-made ROLLER WASHERS and ROLLERS. A large stock of the latter on hand ready for immediate delivery.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp, in bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Managon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-3 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Managon, at Rs. 3-6-2 per case.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACOONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. R. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.
BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms,—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent, Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of 1 per cent. on the declared value. The minimum fee is Re. 1.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
BATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin,
Colombo.	Sourabaya,	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow.	Kobe.
Thuiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribsd.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent, Per Annum
For 3 Years.....5½	
„ 1 Year 5	„
„ 6 Months.....4½	„
„ 8 Months.....4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
6 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge.—Address, C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the state, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex. the Proprietors solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test is value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE
TUTORIAL MATRICULATION
AND
SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES,
OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,
Entrance, Rs. 3; Class fee Rs. 5.
Ladies admitted.
F. D. MASTER, B.A.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS.
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES,
For Regular Customers,
Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES and BOILERS of all kinds, Lathes, Drilling Machines, and other Machine Tools Steam and Hand Pumps, Shafting and Belting, Stocks and Dies, and Engineer's

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 26501 of 1894.

LUMBA VUNNA, CASTUR LUMBA, NOWLA LUMBA and RUPA SUKHA ..... Plaintiffs,

vs.

PARASHRAM GANOO and JAMOOBAI, Woman ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 24th day of July, 1902, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Parashram Ganoo in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate lying and being at Koliwada, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 35, new No. 16525, Old Survey No. —, and New Survey No. 3215, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Sunwar Arjoon and others and now of Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on or towards the West by the property of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, on or towards the North by a passage, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Fakir Siva and others and now of the said Dhunjibhoy Bomanji.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any right in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 25th day of August, 1902, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1902.

E. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1902, for the SUPPLY of TWO HUNDRED PAIRS of BULLOCKS as under :—

One hundred and fifty pairs of Bullocks of the size of 12-2 hands and upwards and fifty pairs of Bullocks of the size of 12 to 12-2 hands.

The Bullocks should not be over seven years of age and should be in sound condition. Only such of the Animals as are passed by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department, subject to the approval of the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him, will be accepted.

The examination and selection of the Animals will be made either at Poona or Kirkee or at Bombay, and if the examination and selection is made either at Poona or Kirkee, the Contractor shall arrange to despatch to Bombay at his own cost and risk such of the Bullocks as have been approved by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department and the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him. All arrangements regarding the pace for the collection and examination of Bullocks should be made by the contractor. The number of Bullocks collected for examination should not at any time be less than fifty pairs. The delivery at Bombay should be at the Municipal Dhoolwada ground. The whole supply shall be made within three months of the date on which the intimation of acceptance of the Tender is given to the Tenderer.

A deposit of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred Rupees), to bear no interest, must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract. The amount will, in the case of the successful Tenderer, be retained as the contract deposit and will bear no interest.

The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on this contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th August, 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August, 1902, for the CONSTRUCTION of their proposed NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING.

2. Plans of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 2,000 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,

E. WALROND BRYANT, M. Inst., C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR AUCTION SALE absolutely to the highest bidder without limit or reserve. The whole of the 3 ICEMAKING MACHINES, PLANT, LAND, HOUSES, &c., belonging to the OUDH ICE COMPANY at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Bareilly, on

WEDNESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1902,

Commencing at 10 A. M.

To be sold at the Oudh Ice Company's premises at Hazratgunj, Lucknow.

Full Particulars on Application to

PEAKE ALLEN & CO.,
Auctioneers, Lucknow.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of WARDS, Madras, is prepared to receive OFFERS of LOANS on behalf of the KALAHASTI and KARVETNAGAR ESTATES now under its management, the amounts required being about 41 lakhs for the former and 85 lakhs for the latter estate. Further information may be obtained on enquiry (preferably personal) at the office of the Court of Wards, Chennai, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 2-8	=	plus 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 3-4	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£18 1-2	=	do.
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 13-16	=	plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 3-16	=	— 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-8	=	—1-16
Do. New York	52 1-2	=	—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'19	=	— 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20'49	=	— 1-2
Exchange on New York	4 27 7-8	=	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
" Short London Bills	2 5-8	" =	do.
" Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8	" =	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	" =	do.
6 Do. Do.	3 3-8	" =	do.
Interest, day to day loans	2 1-4	" =	do
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-8	" =	do

Amount paid into Bank of England (about £125,000.

Extra Council bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sales quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4 25-32 plus 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4 34	4 22	4 16	4 14
plus 5	plus 2	plus 2	plus 3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 Bales.
" Last year	3 200 "
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" Continent	4,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 15-16 plus 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	7'69 plus 7
Do. do. March	7'69 plus 9
Coffee	5 5-8—1 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-8
Futures month of Sept.	7'79 plus 6
Do. Dec.	7'49 plus 4

Closing tone steady.

Wheat Club No. 1 30 July-Aug. Sellers.
Para Rubber 3-0 1-2.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 39 1-4 Aug.-Sept. Sellers Tone firm.
Linseed 54 3-4 Aug.-Sept. Sellers tone steady.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results :—Total Bullion £36,600,000, decrease £1,200,000; Public Deposits £7,120,000, decrease £3,680,000; Other Deposits £41,200,000, decrease £1,300,000; Other Securities £25 700,000, decrease £3,200,000; Notes and Gold £33 800,000, decrease £1,800,000. The Bank's reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 6th August 1902 :—

Cotton	8 7 bales.
Wheat	5 692 cwts.
Linseed	375 "
Rapeseed	1,231 "
Gingellyseed	238 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	145 "
Castorseed	3,271 "
Rice	122 "
Myrabollams	124 "
Cottonseed	4 303 "

BOMBAMY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1902.

There has been scarcely any rain in the Bombay Presidency since last mail left, and the weather chart reports that the monsoon current along the Coast is extremely weak. This break in the monsoon in ordinary season would not cause any anxiety, but with the heavy deficiency in the rainfall in some stations, there is a considerable amount of nervousness shown regarding the future, in commercial circles. Reports regarding the growing crops continue to be favourable in the Deccan, but in Khandeish rain is much needed. In Kathiawar and Northern Gujarat rain is urgently wanted. In Sholapur and Barsi the drought still continues. In the North-West Provinces and the Punjab crops are doing well. It is satisfactory to note that the "Government Gazette" reports that in nearly all districts the water supply is sufficient, and that the agricultural stock is in good condition, with prices of food grains stationary. This applies generally, though in some few places the reports are not good. The weather locally has been extremely hot, and more like October than the beginning of August, and these conditions are reacting on prices of cotton and seeds for the new crops, of which the Marwarri dealers are buyers at some advance on last mail's quotations. In the cotton market the daily purchases at Colaba are confined to the local mills, who fill up their requirements without causing any change in the current course of prices. The reported turnover is about 1,500 to 2,000 bales daily. Holders of stock are willing to sell at about last week's rates, and we have no change to report in prices of old cotton. We hear of scarcely any enquiry from shippers either for the East or Europe, and current rates are apparently too high for export. In the new crops mills have come out as buyers of M. G. Bengals for early deliveries, say November, December, January, but sellers are scarce. In the Satta Bazaar the Marwari dealers raised the price of Bengal F. G. to Rs. 172 for January delivery and Broach M. G. good to Rs. 218 for March, but to-day at the close, buyers have reduced rates about Rs. 2. The absence of rain is said to be the cause of this bullish tendency on the part of the Bazaar. And it is very probable that a renewed inrush of the monsoon current will have a considerable effect on these prices. But in the meantime there is not much bearish tendency visible in the market in the face of the present state of the weather. The Washington Agricultural Bureau monthly report, issued during the week, seems to have had little effect on prices at Home, the closing rates showing but a slight movement in last week's quotations.

The Seeds Markets have been firmer since last mail and there has been a better enquiry from shippers. Advices from Home have shown stronger markets during the weeks and this has reacted in the local markets, together with absence of rain in some of the growing districts Linseed has advanced to Rs. 10, per cwt. and a fair business has been transacted. Dealers are still unwilling to meet the enquiry and larger transactions might have been put through, but the higher rates demanded have restricted business. At the close, buyers are withdrawing, and rates are easier, Rapeseed has also been firm, and a considerable quantity has changed hands, especially in Brown, the price of which has advanced to about Rs. 6-7 to 6-9. Poppyseed has been in request, but the inquiry has not caused the same advance in price as has been experienced in Linseed and Rapeseed. Castorseed has remained steady at about Rs. 27, per candy, with a little business reported. In new crops we hear of a small transaction in Gingellyseed for November-December delivery at Rs. 43 1-2 for 50 per cent. Allahabad, but there is nothing of any importance yet passing in this article.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 2nd August, compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits ...	Rs. 18,38,432	Decrease
Other Deposits	2,30,083	do.
Credits Undrawn	15,649	Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,44,723	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	35 703	Decrease
Credits on Securities ...	1,80,024	do.
Loans do. ...	5,17,477	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	7,95 394	do.
Balance with other Banks	1,48 519	Increase
Cash	3,40,478	Decrease

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of 12'68 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 15th August, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Public Demand ...	Rs. 47 lakhs	Decrease
Cash Head Office	3 1-2 "	Increase
Do. Branches ...	7 1-2 "	do.
Government Deposits ...	10 "	Decrease
Bank's Investments ...	5 1-2 "	do.

The Presidency Banks' rate remains unchanged at 2 per cent. per annum, which has been the quoted rate at the Bank of Bengal since the 10th July and at the Bank of Bombay since the 17th July. This is generally the minimum quotation for both banks, and it is unlikely that we shall see any reduction. In the open market money is very plentiful, and there is apparently no enquiry for trade purposes. The quotation for fixed deposits is quite nominal. Most of the Banks refuse to take such deposits, and it is difficult to place them at our last weeks' rates.

Exchange has been decidedly quieter since our last report, for near deliveries, while for next season quotations are unaltered with practically no business passing. The transactions reported during the week have been chiefly confined to the purchases of the bazaar. As the market eased off, they came out as buyers of Bank Demand at 1s. 2 31-32d. for near-forward delivery, and took up all that was available up to the third mail in September. And yesterday they bought Bank Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d. for delivery two or three mails ahead. From October forward, there has been little doing. Closing quotations for Bank paper are about as follows :—

	T.	T.
August to 15 September	1s 3 29-32d	
15-30 September	1s 3 15-16d	
October	1s 3 31-32d	
November-December	1s 4d	
January-February	1s 4 1-32d.	

with Bank Demand 1s. 3 29-32d. ready 1s. 3 15-16d. from last mail in August, 1s. 3 31-32d. from 15th September and same as T. T. from November to February. In merchantile paper we hear of little business passing. Private wire has been placed at 1s. 3 15-16d. during the week to a small extent. August bills have been sold on the basis of 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months sight D.-A. but the amount forthcoming has been on a small scale. For further forward we quote as follows :—

September	1s 4 1-8d
October	1s. 4 5-32d
November-December	1s. 4 3-16d
January-February	1s. 4 7-32d

The mail of the 25th July, arrived in Bombay to-day brought silver to Bombay £30,000 and gold £30,000, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs	27 90.
Bombay	"	12'10
Madras	"	1'00=41 00 lakhs.

The mail of the 1st August due in Bombay about 15th August, brings silver to Bombay £50,000 and gold £50,000 also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	21 10
Bombay	"	19 10
Madras	"	1'00=40 70 lakhs.

The mail of the 8th August, due in Bombay about the 22nd August, brings silver to Bombay £140,000 and gold £40,000 also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	39 40
Bombay	"	0'20
Madras	"	1'70=41'30 lakhs.

Council Bills were allotted on Wednesday at 1s 3 15-16d., the tenders at this rate receiving 7 per cent. and small extra allotments were made at 1s 3 31-32d. These rates show a decline of one thirty-second on last week's allotments. For next week the amount remains unchanged at forty lakhs.

The Rupee Paper Market, notwithstanding the great ease prevailing in the money market, declined about half per cent. during the early part of the week, and on Wednesday business was done down to Rs. 97-2 for the settlement of the 29th August. There has since been a slight reaction, and at the close we quote Rs. 97-5. With the adverse weather reports published daily, the bears were free sellers, but business reported was chiefly confined to bazaar operators, as the business was practically developing into a rain gamble. The future of the market undoubtedly depends largely on the weather conditions, but it is early yet to forecast the close of the monsoon, and with fair rains in the near future, good crops may be confidently expected in many parts of the country.

The present state of nervousness exhibited by many operators in the market, is, we venture to say, premature, and with the ample funds available for carrying forward purposes, combined with the scarcity of cash paper, as shown at the last settlement, the Bulls will probably yet have a turn before the next settlement day is at hand. It is currently reported that a block of paper is to be sent to London by the out-going mail. There is no actual cause at present, and nothing but sentiment, to drive the market down, but there is no doubt that sentiment is a powerful factor in the Bombay paper bazaar. It appears there is nothing to rely upon in the London market to support Rupee Paper, but with the good monsoon experienced on the Bengal side, there seems no apparent reason why Calcutta should sympathise with a further downward movement.

The following are the closing quotations for local debentures :—

	Repayable	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1928	Rs.6100
4 percent " "	1929	101
4 per cent " "	1931	101-1
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1929	97-9
4 per cent " "	1923	97-4
4 per cent " "	1919-40	98-8
5 per cent " "	Taxsa	114-3
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	112-9
4 per cent Bo. Improvement Trust	1931	99-4

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar silver ex duty, Rs. 62-4 Ready.
do. do. do. ... " 62 1st Settlement
do. do. do. ... " 61 11-16 2nd do.
English Bar gold ..... " 24 2-6 Ready.

A moderate business has been done during the week in American silver. The tone of the market is quiet, and the off-take is reduced. There is very little doing in gold.

The Freight Market is very quiet and in the absence of business rates have declined for near shipment since our last report, a small line of about 1,000 tons has been done for September loading open ports at 10s. and about 500 tons has been booked for Hamburg, also at 10s. The same rate is about the quotation for August-September shipment. The speculators are reported to have taken a steamer from a local shipping firm, under 10s, two picked ports. For forward shipment the market is steady at last week's rates and no bookings are reported in the market.

The Metal Market is very quiet with practically no fresh business passing in any descriptions. The local dealers seem to be getting no enquiry from up-country. We hear of no re-sales reported in the bazaar except some small parcels of galvanized corrugated sheets which have changed hands. Prices all round are unchanged with business at a stand-till. The absence of rain deters dealers from operating for forward shipments.

In the Piece-Goods Market this week there is a fair enquiry for Greys and Whites from Amritsar, but prices offered are still 1-2 to one anna below the Market rates. The tone in the bazaar however is better, and an improvement all round is expected in the near future. Some indent business is done in Greys but for Whites, Prints and Fancies dealers are not keen to operate for forward deliveries.

The local Yarn Market continues steady with a limited enquiry. Prices are firm.

The Coal Market is quiet. A sale of 700 tons Deshergur is reported at Rs. 12-14. ex-steamer on the way and of 200 tons Dishergur for November at Rs. 13. In Heilger's anthracite some 2,000 tons July to December shipment are reported bought back at Rs. 12-8.

The Share Market is unchanged since our last report. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1,252 1-2 and are quiet at the rate. Commercials have changed hands at 40. In Mill shares Manekji Petits are ruling at and about 1620. Centrals and Swadeshis are unchanged at 1470 and 590. Currimbhais have changed hands at 502 1-2, Davids at 252 1-2 and Standards quiet at 190. Kohinoor Mill shares are quoted 290. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company Mill shares are all unchanged, and there has been very little doing in them. In Press shares, Mofussils are quiet at 450, New Indians at 153 3-4 and New Berars at 575. Harvey and Sabapathy are steady and have improved to 550. Volkarts are unchanged at 1,020. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at 590 and Taptis are quiet at 437 1-2. In Miscellaneous List, Port Canings are reported to have changed hands at 452 1-2 Treachers at and about 640. Bombay Telephones at 24 1-2, Kemps are steady at 257. Badhan Piles are 145 x. d.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.		1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand		1s 3 29-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4 3-32d
Do 6 do	do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do	do	169
Marks 3 do	do	137 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days	Sight	128 1-2
Shanghai 30 "	"	171
Japan 30 "	"	161

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—steady.

Cash	97-10
1st Settlement	97-7

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

COTTON—

	Fine	F G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H.-G.	176	170	...	25 Jany
Belati (M.-G.)	180	...	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	182	...	do.
Dhamangaum, Poolgaum.	197	...	...	do
Broach M. S,	...	...	...	216-17 25 March

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone Firm.

Ready / Forward	... ...	10

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore,	Ready	6	6
	Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore	Ready	6	13
	do. Forward		
Yellow Guzerat,	Ready	7	4
	do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Stone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	8 9

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	26	12	to 27

Liverpool opening telegram—
Tone firm.

Estimated sales	8 000
Total Imports	2,000

August	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'41	4'33	4'26	4'20
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.
4 13	4-15	4'15	4-16
do	plus 2	plus 4	plus 4
plus 4	plus 3	plus 3	plus 4

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	6,017
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 6th Aug.	2,094,204
Shipments for the week, to Europe	1,065
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	214
Total	1, 79

Shipments from 1st October to 6th August:—

Europe	488,359
Japan	517,874
China	90,170
Coast Ports	10,714
Total	1,107,117
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	1,037
China, Japan and Coast Ports	320

WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Cotton	5,617	Bales.
Wheat	66,318	cwts.
Linseed	4,339	"
Rapeseed	8,001	"
Gingellyseed	1,0 3	"
Poppyseed	5,004	"
Groundnuts	210	"
Castorseed	8,953	"
Rice	68,903	"
Myrabollams	2,978	"
Cottonseed	12,351	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 25TH JULY.

THE P. and O Co's steamer Persia, Captain S. Barcham, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 25th July. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Davidson, Mr J W
Cooper, Capt and Mrs H A
Wynter, Capt C
Smith, Mr P L
Shorrock, Mr A G
Shorrock, Mrs M
Smith, Mrs L A
Brackstone, Mr W H
Weir, Mr and Mrs J W A, and infant
Bonnett, Mr C
Spragg, Mr S W
Joyce, Mr S
Forrester, Mr and Mrs D C
Hewlett, Mrs and Miss
Hewlett, Master
Daniel, Mr H C
Robinson, Mr A L
Cruickshank, Mr J
McMully, Mr J
McCullock, Mr
Muse, Mr J H
Ward, Miss M
Smith, Mr F R
Nelson, Rev H W
Cross, Mr A
Findlay, Mr J
Thompson, 2nd Lt J H
Musgrave, Lieut G C B
Radcliffe-Smith, Lieut N M R
Ives, Lieut C M
Price, Lieut H W
Ros , 2nd Lieut R C
Greville, Lieut B S A F
Short Mrs
Meade, Mrs J W B
Morris, Capt A H
Lunean, Mr A B
Waterhouse, Mrs A W
Lafond, Mr and Mrs
Lindsay, Capt Hon R H
McCloghry, Col and Mrs.
Solomon, Mr L P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Trewby, Mrs L
Morgan, Mr G
Weallens, Major H
Keightley, Mr B
Henderson, Mr R S
Stead, Mr C
Rozare, Mr S
Rees-Mogg, Lieut R
Melver, Mr J A
Allison, Lieut-Col H
Cuallier, Mr A
Forbes, Mr J D and Mrs
Sandys, Col E
Tyson, Mr W
Davie, Mr
Paterson, Mr C A
Broary, Rev C F
Rodgers, Mr and Mrs
Banks, Mr
Parkhurst, Lieut
Abraham, Mr
Colville, Mr H
Glush, Mr E P
Balnokand, Hoopa Mr
Garratt, 2nd Lieut B F
Macarel, Lieut A
Arbuthnot, Mr J
Rouse, Lieut F P P
Smith, Lieut D P
McDowell, Mr J
McDowell, Mr (Jur)
Wilson, Mr R B
Wadia, Mr F R
Fazulboy, Mr
Fairhall, Mrs S
Manning, Mr
Trotman, Mr F W
Watts, Capt B
Badhwar, Mr M C
Tullock, Lieut-Col
Haidar, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.

Mortimer, Capt H B
Parasmo, Mr D H
Moylan, Mr and Mrs W
Randolph, Major A F
Framjee, Mr S
Levotas, Mr A
Bishop, Dr J N

FROM ADEN.—Bevan, Lt G H

A MUCCADUM AND HIS PRINCIPALS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji was engaged at the High Court yesterday in hearing a suit brought by Bhimraj Luchminarayen and other against Damjee Hirjee, in which the plaintiffs prayed that an account may be taken by the Court of the sixty-four bales of cotton sold and delivered by the defendant to the Tapidas Vurjidas Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and of the sale proceeds thereof, that the defendant be decreed to pay such sale proceeds to the plaintiffs, with interest thereon, etc. Mr Robertson and Mr Davar, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Hiralal and M., appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Rajkes and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madon, represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that, in February last, they entrusted the defendant, as their muccadum, with a railway receipt in respect of sixty-four bales of cotton, consigned to them from up-country for the purpose of clearing the bales from the railway, warehousing them in the defendant's jatha at Colaba, and holding them subject to the orders of the plaintiffs. The defendant cleared and warehoused the bales. In May last, defendant agreed to sell the bale to the Tapidas Vurjidas Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company at the rate of Rs. 175 per candy on one month's credit, without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiffs. On their coming to know of the said agreement, the plaintiffs, having reasons to doubt the solvency of the proposed purchasers, protested against the defendant having entered into it, and prohibited the defendant from carrying out the agreement. The defendant thereupon personally undertook to pay to the plaintiffs the sale proceeds of the bales; and on the faith of such undertaking, the plaintiffs permitted defendant to carry out the agreement. Defendant eventually gave delivery of the bales to the proposed purchasers, but he had not yet furnished to the plaintiffs the account sales of the bales or paid to them any portion of the sale proceeds although the plaintiffs frequently called upon him to do so.

The defendant said that the plaintiffs were merely the agents of their disclosed principal, Jetha Poonja, for the sale of the sixty-four bales of cotton; and that they were not entitled to sue in respect of the matters in the plaint alleged. Without prejudice to the above defence, the defendant admitted that the bales of cotton were entrusted to him for sale by the plaintiffs as agents for Jetha Poonja, and that he held them subject to the orders of the plaintiffs and their principal, Jetha Poonja. Defendant admitted selling the bales to the Tapidas Vurjidas Mill at Rs. 175 per candy on one month's credit but denied that he did do without the knowledge of the plaintiffs. The bales were of inferior quality and had been lying with him unsold for three months, and it was with the express authority of the plaintiffs and their principal, that he sold the bales and accepted in payment two hundees for Rs. 2,500 each drawn in favour of Jetha Poonja. The defendant said that it was not until the hundies had fallen due and had been dishonoured that the plaintiffs repudiated the transaction. Defendant denied ever giving any such undertaking as the plaintiffs alleged; and averred that, if such undertaking were given, there was no consideration for it. It was at the special request of the plaintiffs that the defendant retained the hundees and presented them at the due date. After they were dishonoured, defendant sent them to the plaintiffs in order that they or their principal might take the necessary steps to recover the monies due on them. Plaintiffs however, returned the hundees to defendant, and declined to take any action thereon. Defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

RITCHIE—ADDERLEY—July 16, at the Abbey, Tewkesbury Capt C E Ritchie, Royal Warwickshire Regt, son of the late E Ritchie, to Julia Caroline Margaret, daughter of the Hon. C. L. Adderley.

ELLIS—COW—July 17, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Cuckfield, Sussex, C H S, son of the late W C Ellis, Captain in the Indian Army, Major East York Militia, to Therese Emma Andibert, daughter of J Cow.

LEECH—MURRAY—July 15, at St James's, Piccadilly, S Leech, Second Secretary at H M's Embassy at Rome, to Alice Florence, daughter of Lord Elibank.

NOBLE—GROGAN—July 15, at St Margaret's, Westminster, J H B, son of Sir A Noble, Bart, K C B, &c, to Amy Grogan widow of the late H Grogan, and daughter of S A Walker-Waters, R I C.

DEATHS.

AUCHINLECK—July 12, at the Hotel Metropole, London Surg Gen G Auchinleck, M D, R A M S, aged 76.

BROWNE—July 18, at Hunmanby Vicarage, B, son of late Col H Browne, R A, and formerly of the Indian Forest Department, aged 73.

LUNDAS—July 20, at Wilton Crescent, London, Major T Lundas, late 12th Regt, aged 77.

FORREST—July 17, at Victoria Street, Westminster, R J Forrest, late H B M consul at Amoy, China, aged 66.

GRINDLAY—July 13, at Eaton Rise, Ealing, Lieut-Col H R Grindlay, late H M's 21st Lancers, aged 81.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TALATI—August 8, at 25, Hornby Road, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station, Bombay, Bejanjee Framjee Talati, son of the late Framjee Merwanjee Talati, and father of Mr Ardeshir Bejanjee Talati, funeral at 7 a.m. this (Saturday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COWLEY—August 3, at Naini Tal, the wife of Rev H Cowley, Senior Chaplain, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CARROLL—WOODROFFE—August 6, at St Thomas' Church Middleton Row, Calcutta, by His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev Fathers Nuish and Van de Meerel, S J, Major John William Vincent Carroll (Norfolk Regiment) of Moone Abbey, Co. Kildare, to Barbara Mary, youngest daughter of the Hon'ble Mr J T Woodroffe, Advocate-General of Bengal.

DEATH.

COOKS—August 5, at Royapettah, Madras, the Rev G Gower Cooks, B A, of angina pectoris, in his 25th year.

KEMP'S

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KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water 2-58m. 2-57a. Low water 8 25m., 9-8a.
Coronation Day : Bank Holiday.
B. V. A. Coronation Dance.
Evening Party at Hashmath Mehal, Chowpatty.
Special Parade and Thanksgiving Services.
Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy's Entertainment to School Children, Byculla Schools, 4 p.m.
"At Home", Elphinstone College and Grant Medical College;

CRICKET.

Civil vs. United Services.
B. B. and C. I. vs. Naval Defence Squadron C. C.
B. B. and C. I. Second XI. vs. Parel Gymkhana C.C.

TO MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets 6h. 31m. High water 3-47m., 3-35a. Low water, 9-9m., 9-54a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Parsee Victoria C. C.

POLO.—Ponies will be measured for T. P. A. certificates at 7 a.m., on Tuesday, 12th inst at the Bombay Stable Company's Stables, Byculla.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Rustam Dinshah Kanga B A., in English at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road Fort to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject:—"Astrology as a Science".

MUTINY VETERANS AND THE DELHI DURBAR.—An advertisement announces that in pursuance of the decision to invite Mutiny Veterans to the Delhi Durbar, Government desire to ascertain the names and addresses of all European and Eurasian veterans who were present at the siege of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow. All such veterans residing in Bombay are requested to report their names and

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A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF
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This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902.

THE KING.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, who succeeded to the throne on the death of Queen Victoria on the 22nd January last year, will be crowned to-day amid great rejoicings. For months past the event has been looked forward to with keen anticipation, and representatives of all parts of the Empire will join in those celebrations. To-day's celebrations may not be on such a gigantic scale, as would have been the case had the Coronation taken place on the day originally arranged. But they will be equally enthusiastic—possibly more enthusiastic—for intermingled with the feeling of congratulation to the King on his accession will be one of thankfulness for his recovery. The King celebrated his birthday on the 30th May, but it was the 9th November, which gave him birth, on Lord Mayor's Day of 1841. Lady Lyttelton, sister of Mrs. Gladstone, and aunt of the general commanding-in-chief in South Africa, was his governess until he was seven years of age, when it was considered time to appoint him a tutor who should give him an education "truly moral and truly English". And Baron Stockmar, whose advice in the matter was asked wrote: "The Prince should early be taught that thrones and social order have a stable foundation in the moral and intellectual faculties of man; that by addressing his public exertions to the cultivation of these powers in his people, and by taking their dictates as the constant guides of his own conduct, he will promote the solidity of his empire and the prosperity of his subjects". These were the lines on which it was sought to direct his education up to the time he was given his emancipation from parental control. This was at the age of eighteen years when the Queen wrote to him that he might have thought the rule they adopted for his education a very severe one, but that his welfare was their only object; and well knowing to what seductions of flattery he would eventually be exposed, they wished to prepare and strengthen his mind against them; that he was now to consider himself his own master, and that they should never intrude any advice upon him, although always ready to give it him whenever he thought fit to ask it. The Prince was assigned a private residence, the White Lodge, in Richmond Park, so that he might be able to devote himself exclusively to study and prepare himself for a military examination. Seeing that at that age he had been appointed a Colonel in the Army it was not an unwise proceeding to have him pass for it. Almost immediately afterwards His Royal Highness set out on the "grand tour" and had reached Rome and received audience of the Pope when he received orders to leave for Gibraltar, war being then on the point of breaking out between Austria on one side and France and Italy on the other. The diversion made in the tour was not an unpleasant one, for it carried the Prince through Spain and Portugal and on to Scotland where he studied chemistry under Lord Playfair. From Edinburgh he went to Oxford, and at Christ Church did well and became wonderfully popular. A visit to the Holy Land intervened between the tour in America and the Prince's wedding. The announcement of his betrothal to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark was heartily approved of by the nation. Owing to the recent death of the Prince Consort, the engagement lasted six months, but on her landing in England, she was accorded a brilliant reception, and at once found that place in the hearts of the people which she has retained to this day.

It is only possibly lightly to sketch the career of the King, and the next incident in his career to which we need refer after his tour in Turkey, Russia, and Greece, and his journeys over the battlefields of the Crimea, was his visit to this country in 1875-76, when the Prince undoubtedly rendered an immense service to the consolidation of British power. It is now almost seven and twenty years ago, but there are many in whose memory the incident is still quite green, and who can recall the principal features of his Majesty's progress through India. On his return home the Prince attended a thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey; and soon afterwards he was entertained at a banquet and ball in the Guildhall when the City presented him with an address of welcome in a golden casket of Indian design. It was his highest reward and his greatest pride, said the Prince in acknowledging this honour, to have received from the citizens of London and his country such a welcome at the termination of a visit which had been undertaken with the view of strengthening the ties that bound India to our common country. From that time forth the King's public life has been one dreary round of monotonous duty, relieved by few important incidents. He strove in every way to serve his country. With his private life we have nothing to do. Very few individuals would appreciate the fierce rays—or even a percentage of them—which beat upon a throne, penetrating the recesses of their innermost chambers. Yet all Prince's lightest word is public. There is much human nature even in royalty, and Edward VII. was full of life and vivacity and fond of diversion. In the past nineteen months' probation his Majesty has shown how fully he realises the dignity of his exalted station, and how fully he has justified the affectionate regard in which he is held by his people who to-day will welcome him as their King. That he is popular even his coldest critics cannot gainsay; that he daily works deeds that will be counted to him for righteousness, even Mr. Stead admitted when, after Tranby Croft, he wrote his garrulous "Plea for the Prince of Wales." Greatly devoted to pleasure—how else could a prince be?—he was even in his early days as afterwards a studious reader, and after his first dejeuner in Paris, Gambetta expressed surprise that he should have read so widely and well. The King not only cultivated the friendship of those who amused him but those who instructed him as well, and he has invariably cultivated the acquaintance of the most distinguished men of the nation. His Majesty's creation of the new Order of Merit is the best evidence of his sympathy with intellect.

The Coronation celebrations, of course, will be shorn of much of their pageantry by the decision of his Majesty, at the advice of his physicians, to abandon the procession through the City which would have formed such a notable feature of the occasion. It was to be the revival of an old custom and would undoubtedly have given great pleasure to the humbler subjects of his Majesty to have had him visit them as it were in their own thoroughfares. They would, too, have had a more substantial gratification than the sentimental one, for scores, hundreds of household ers had thought to turn an honest penny by the letting of their windows and doors. But the King is the subject of his medical advisers, and must bow to their decision. We can sympathise with the people anxious for a spectacle, and regret that the Queen or the Prince of Wales did not take his Majesty's place on that occasion as they would at a levee or state function of any kind. The people would have been almost equally, gratified, perhaps more—if the Queen had gone and in these days of growing democracy it would have been a prudent course to adopt. Still his Majesty's consideration for the poor, —not merely in arranging to entertain them on the day fixed for the Coronation and his insistence on their not being disappointed though the ceremony was postponed—was not without its effect, and we think that King Edward will have no occasion to doubt the loyalty of his people both high and low if he is willing to judge them by outward signs and manifestations. "Long live the King" cannot mean so much, though just as lustily cried, as on the day Queen Victoria was crowned. But the little ejaculatory prayer will be not the less heart-felt and sincere. There is hardly a man, woman, or child through out the British Empire to-day who will not join in it and as they cry it mean it.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

SOUTH Africa will eventually be a great field for the European emigrant, but it will be some time before the intending colonist can with advantage steer for the recent battle fields of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. The South African newspapers are all issuing warning against immigrants of small means rushing into the country at the present time. There seems to be a tendency for the young Australian especially to look upon South Africa as an El Dorado, where complete prosperity is certain, but Major Thomas, an Australian officer who was recently in Pretoria, is greatly impressed with the danger that would attend an influx of Australian colonists. He points out that not only is living much higher in South Africa than in Australia, but there will be large numbers of soldiers and refugees seeking employment, and wages must eventually come down. Months will elapse before the country can be in any way settled. Land in the two new colonies is not yet available for settlement, and a large influx of people will mean congestion in the coastal towns and in Johannesburg, Pretoria and Bloemfontein. According to newspaper accounts of the state of affairs now existing in South Africa, such a caution seems well timed. In Johannesburg owing to the scarcity of native labour the mining industry is in a very backward state, and all openings for Europeans have been filled up. Moreover until the work of repatriating the Boers has been completed by Government, there seems to be little chance of the land settlement being taken in hand. It is pointed out that in the Yeomanry and Colonial contingents there are thousands of men, for whom there is no place in the country now, but who might be absorbed with advantage both to themselves and to the Colony later on. These men, unless they can find employment when their corps are disbanded will return to England. This seems a pity, and more than that, rather unfair, for a large proportion of the Yeomanry and other irregular corps on the field volunteered for the service with a view to remaining in South Africa after the cessation of hostilities. One can sympathise therefore with the suggestion that until the country has settled down, such men as do not wish to return to England should be allowed to assist in the policing of the new colonies. In that direction there will be a vast amount of work to do, and the men might so be used with profit to themselves and advantage also to Government. If these men do go home, it is extremely unlikely that they will ever return to South Africa, and so a body of men who would make good and useful colonists would be lost. What South Africans fear is that when a proper settlement is arrived at there will be a big influx into the country of poor continentals, who are always on the look out for a suitable place to emigrate to. And as it is essential for the object which Government have in view, to preserve in the South African colonies the British element as far as possible, it is essential that too many foreign immigrants should not enter the land. The course suggested would be an efficacious means of bringing this about, for if desirable employment were monopolised by quondam British soldiers, there would be little chance for the needy continental, and it is unlikely that under the circumstances he would take the risk of emigration. There is a final reason why attention should be given to the claims of these men, and perhaps this alone ought to be sufficient to influence Government to help them in the way desired. They have fought hard for their country, and surely they ought to be the first to be granted something out of the spoils of war.

THE FRENCH SUBMARINE AND THE BRITISH.

IT is really only recently that Government have in any way displayed their hand in regard to their policy on the subject of submarine craft. For some time Great Britain was behindhand in this department of Naval equipment. But whilst the French, and other continental nations in a lesser degree, have been boasting of their submarines, England has been patiently plodding at the subject, saying little and thinking a great deal. And no better testimony to the efficacy of this plan of action could be found than the reports which appeared simultaneously a fortnight ago of French and English submarine trials. The French submarine Silure, we read, lost her way in the course of the trials at Cherbourg and wandered about the harbour until she charged into the moorings of the guardship. This suggests visions of future warfare in which the submersible boat will be a danger indeed—a danger not only to the foe and to itself, but to those who sent it forth upon its irresponsible wanderings. If, as seems likely to be the case, judging from recent statements, submersible craft are to be submarine torpedo boats, then the fleet which possesses most of them is likely to be in the greatest danger. But fortunately for England, her boats do not seem to be inclined to go in for these strange and irresponsible manœuvres. The trials at Barrow of the five boats of the Holland type which are already in the water have been as satisfactory as could be expected in the case of an invention of such a recent date, and at any rate the fact has been proved that they will be a valuable addition to our fleet and not a menace to its very existence as seems to be the case with France. The Admiralty with, the assistance of Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim, whose services are one of the most valuable assets that Naval and Military England can boast have now completed and launched a submarine, the possibilities of which put the performance of all previously invented submersible craft, whether British or foreign, quite into the shade. The boat is about 100 feet long, as compared with 63 feet, the length of the other crafts, and she is best described as a diving torpedo boat. Her power of propulsion both on the surface of the water and beneath it will be much greater than that of her five consorts, and this will greatly enhance her sea-going qualities. It will also be possible to use her as a torpedo boat pure and simple, and as such she will not afford by any means so prominent a target for the guns of the enemy as do the present type of torpedo boats. Another splendid point of her construction is that she can be submerged in a few seconds—a thing which the French boats cannot by any means equal. Sir Howard Grubb's patent conning apparatus for enabling submarines to "see their way" when under water, is of course included in her equipment, and there need be little fear that she and the other boats which have been fitted up in this way will come to grief as the French craft did the other day. Sir Howard Grubb's invention puts the British submarine immeasurably ahead of all its rivals, and there is no doubt that the type of boat which has just been launched is the finest in the world. Considering that Britain made such a late start she has done marvellously well in regard to her submarine flotilla, and the fears which were expressed that she would be behind her continental rivals, will certainly not be fulfilled.

*** OUR London Social and Political letter this morning will be found on page 8.

MR. THOMAS HENDERSON WHITEHEAD has been appointed joint manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, in conjunction with Mr. Caleb Lewis.

A REPORT, to which currency has been given, to the effect that it has been decided to have a ten days public holiday in India in January next, is not correct.

THE Port Trustees at their meeting on Tuesday last resolved that to-day should be observed as a holiday at the Docks and Bunders and with the Trustees' employes generally, and that the workpeople employed regularly on daily wages should be allowed pay for the day as if it was a working day.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Harrington, of the Calcutta High Court, visited the Bombay High Court yesterday, and sat on the bench for some time with the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling on the Appellate Side, and with the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji on the Original Side of the Court.

MR HUGHES BULLER has been placed on special duty as First Assistant to Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, in connection with the Delhi Durbar arrangements. Among his many duties will be to arrange full dress rehearsals of the various ceremonials.

THE Madras list of State guests at the Delhi Coronation Durbar will be published in a few days. The delay has been caused, we believe, by several of those invited in the first instance having been unable to accept, which necessitated other invitations being issued.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Persia was Captain the Hon. E. H. Ludsay, A. D. C. to H. E. the Viceroy. H. H. the Maharaja Kumar Tagore, who was booked to arrive here by the same steamer, has not arrived.

ON and after the 9th instant, the Coronation Day of his Majesty King Edward VII, postage stamps bearing his Majesty's portrait may be used in payment of postage and other postal dues for which postage stamps are used. Postage stamps, envelopes and postcards bearing the King's portrait, will be available at all Post Offices on and after the date mentioned.

THE statement that plague is still rife in Dharampur and Kasauli is not in accordance with the official reports received by the Punjab Government. Not more than half-a-dozen plague cases in all have been reported this season from Dharampur on the Simla-Kalka tonga road, and no fresh case has been notified from there for about a fortnight. As for Kasauli, except for two probably imported plague cases, which were discovered on Sunday last, the existence of the disease there is quite unknown to the District officials.

ATTENTION has frequently been called to the fact that in periods when the rains in India are in defect, the Nile floods are invariably high; and that, on the other hand, a low Nile corresponds with a strong and late monsoon in the Indian area. The idea, of course, is that in the former instance the rainbearing currents are deflected westwards into East Africa and the Abyssinian Hills; and that in the latter case they pursue their normal direction across the Indian Ocean. If this theory holds good in the present year, the monsoon, which is now weak on the West Coast of India, should presently be re-established in full strength, for to-day's telegrams state that the Nile flood is likely to be the lowest on record.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA:
UGANDA PROTECTORATE.
BRITISH E. A. PROTECTORATE.

In the above is included that territory in Central East Africa under the control of Great Britain. Its history is intimately connected with that of the Island Protectorate of Zanzibar, but differs in climate, inhabitants, and commercial possibilities and hence should be treated separately from Zanzibar which is really of little interest.

British East Africa extends along the West shore of the Indian Ocean from the River Juba on the North to the Umba on the South giving a coast line of about 400 miles and extending inland in a N. W direction apast Lake Victoria into the Upper Nile Valley—into what was formerly a part of the Dominions of Egypt. On the North is the Italian on the South the German Protectorate. This vast territory comprises in all an estimated area of 600,000 to 700,000 square miles. Its greatest dimensions N. and S. are 750 miles on the 39th meridian and 900 miles on the equator.

Of this great area very little has come under the influence of civilization, although the natives are not as a rule hostile to the individual trader or traveller. There are, however, tribes which give some trouble; among these are the Massai (Massigb). who are inveterate cattle thieves; the Somali and Gallas, on the Italian or northern boundary are roaming pastoral people, who sometimes loot and murder, and also the Wanandi to the west and South who are at present resisting the Hut Tax. It should be borne in mind, however, that these people have no firearms and depend entirely upon spears, knives, bows and arrows so that they are formidable to Europeans only when they are in large numbers or lying in ambush. The character of the country, however, more than the hostility of the tribes seems to be the cause of vast areas being unexplored in the north. Where there is water the most malignant forms of fever abound with thick tropical marshy jungle, and where there is no water travel is almost an impossibility, save in the rainy season, and then the roads are so heavy that travel is almost impracticable. The old caravan road through this territory began near the S. boundary at Mombassa gradually tending a little to the N. and N. W. to a point about 250 miles from the coast, where it forked off, one prong leading to the north, the other to the south of Lake Victoria. When the railway was built, it was decided to follow so near as possible the old caravan route. The railway is now so far completed that a weekly train service is maintained between Mombassa and Kibigori or Kisumu, 559 miles distant, and thence by steamer to the opposite shore of the lake another 21 miles (Lake Victoria). Throughout what is called the railway zone, travel is quite safe, and it is here that the interior is first being developed by settlers.

The railway is not a paying investment nor was it anticipated that it would be for many years to come. The railway was constructed for political reasons, so that Great Britain could claim that Central Africa was absolutely under her control by reason of being able to throw large forces into the interior. The Germans were zealous competitors for this territory and began a railway from Pangaini to the lakes; the two lines proceeded with about equal pace up to a point about 70 miles from the coast, when the German Governor visited the British line and was entertained at railhead. It is said that on this day work was pushed as much as possible, and a mile of track was laid, which the German Governor said would take a week on his road. He then left for Europe and shortly after his arrival the Germans abandoned their project.

The railway line forms a gradual rise from the coast up to mile 328 where the elevation at Nairobi is 5,575 ft. above the sea level; then there is a sudden rise to 7,514 ft. at Escarpment, mile 365; it then descends to 6,011 ft. at Elementeita, mile 429; and rises a gain to 8,322 ft. at Summit, mile 491; which is the highest point, and gradually descends to Kisumu on the shore of Lake Victoria, mile 559 to 3,933 ft. above sea level. Along this line the land is arable save from say mile 40 to 185, which forms the Taru and Samburu deserts, upon which lime-stone, cactus, and castor oil plants abound. From this point the soil gradually improves in quality reaching its best on the higher altitudes; but as these altitudes are thickly covered with trees and bush, much labor is entailed in clearing the land, so that it is questionable if it is the best land, although at first the soil may be richer. It must in time become exhausted, and it is questionable if it is not better policy to take the land of the plains which is nearer the coast, because of reduced railway freights and which is capable of yielding a number of prolific crops without fertilization. The plains afford good pasture, yielding wild oats and other grasses 2 to 3 feet in height on which the antelopes, wildebeest, zebra &c., thrive. The soil is generally light and free, varying in color from the New Jersey red on which such good crops are grown at Home to a very rich black mold. The depth of soil of course varies, but I have seen vast areas of rich black soil 5 to 25 ft. in depth, without a stone to be found. I have tramped over miles of this country, and am not speaking of a view from a railway window. In places this black soil reveals roots of grasses 3 to 5 ft. in depth, but not of such a character as to interfers with cultivation. At Makindu 209 miles from the coast, there are under cultivation, in small plots to be sure, yet clearly showing that the soil and climate are adapted to their growth, peas, potatoes, cabbages, beans, tomatoes, onions, carrots, melons, eggplant, asparagus, maize, carrots, &c., while sweet potatoes and bananas grow wild. No attempt has been made anywhere to cultivate on a large scale, as the people already here lack either capital or energy, to say nothing of invention and knowledge. There is not a wind-mill nor a water-wheel in the country whereas they should abound. I am convinced after a careful study of the question, that cultivation would yield good returns provided it was gone about in a business-like manner. The thriving condition of those things already under cultivation go to show what could be done on a large scale under a pushing and intelligent administration.

Pasture being so abundant, cattle, sheep and goat raising should yield good returns. It should be noted, however, in this connection, that wool sheep do not seem to thrive on the plains i. e., from mile 80 to 328, but about Mt. Kenia, on the higher altitudes I am told they do well. The Berbera Black Head sheep however would thrive, and when one considers that from time immemorial the introduction of new blood into the native flocks has been the result of accident rather than of design. It would seem that systematic breeding would result in material improvement. The goats seem to thrive upon these plains, although the general impression abroad seems to be that goats require mountain sides, were sheep would starve; it is probable, however, that sheep yielding a greater return than goats, that the goats have been relegated to such ground as would yield no crop and support no other animal. Pigs also should do well, because of the wild sweet potatoe; and as Indian corn is a native crop and grows most prolifically with very little expenditure of labor, all live stock could easily be stall fed before slaughter.

The native has been long enough out of slavery to learn that he must work for a living, and yet not long enough to be his own master, so that one is constantly being importuned to employ him. While individually he cannot do so much work as an American farm hand or laborer, still his requirements are fewer and his remuneration less.

To conclude:—The agricultural and stockraising possibilities of this country offer a strong inducement to anyone with capital, or who has energy and can command capital, to locate here, as good land can be secured from the Government at a nominal rental. It cannot be long before British East Africa will be a factor in the markets of the world.

CORTLANDT.

THIS year's pictorial exhibits under all headings for the forthcoming Simla Fine Art Exhibition number 733, and thus exceed last year's total by 193. There are 199 oils, 326 water-colours, 44 monochromes, 120 photographs, and 44 children's pictures. With a few exceptions, the oils are hardly as good as last year, but the water-colours contain a large number of works of a very high standard of merit.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CORONATION.

ARRIVAL OF GUESTS.

THE KING'S CONDITION.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO HIS PEOPLE.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

A Bulletin which has been issued states that the King bore his journey without the least fatigue. He passed a good night and is in excellent health. The wound is practically healed.

The Crown Princes of Greece and Denmark and the Grand Duke of Hesse and other princely relations of their Majesties have arrived.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The King in his message to his people expresses his heartfelt appreciation of the deep sympathy manifested by "my people at Home, [in the Colonies and in India", while his life was in danger, and of the admirable patience and temper wherewith the disappointment caused by the postponement of the Coronation was borne. The King offers his gratitude to Divine Providence for preserving his life and giving him strength to fulfil his important duties.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, AUGUST 8.

The following message has been received by H. E. the Viceroy from his Majesty the King Emperor :—

"At my Coronation, an event which I look upon as one of the most solemn and important in my life, I am anxious to express to my people my heart-felt thanks for the sympathy manifested towards me during the time that my life was in such imminent danger. The postponement of the ceremony owing to my illness caused, I fear, much inconvenience and trouble to all those who intended to celebrate it But the disappointment was borne by them with admirable patience and temper, and the prayers of my people for my recovery were heard, and I now offer up my deepest gratitude to Divine Providence for having preserved my life and given me strength to fulfil the important duties which devolve upon me as the sovereign of this great Empire.

(Signed) "EDWARD R. AND I."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated London the 6th inst., says :—

The King has arrived in London and looks fit and walks well.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday, says that there is no further doubt as to whether the Coronation will take place. The King has not felt any ill effects from his journey. Thousands saw him closely as he drove slowly in a victoria to the place yesterday, and were able to remark his fresh and healthy looks.

The crowds are beginning to fill the streets, but they are very largely composed of country visitors. The decorations which were kept back as long as the event was uncertain, are now being rapidly renewed.

THE INDIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT.

EXTENDED LEAVE FOR OFFICIALS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The Government of India have approved the grant of extended leave to officials who are at home as volunteers with the Coronation Contingent. They will be permitted to combine privilege leave either with leave without pay or with furlough if due, the usual condition that the combined leave shall not be for less than six months being waived in this case. However only such extension will be permitted as will enable them to return to India after the Coronation.

PATRIOTIC FOUNDRY OWNER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

CAWNPORE, AUGUST 8.

Mr. H. H. M. Fakhruddin, proprietor, East India Foundry, in honor of the Coronation of his Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII, has closed the works and ordered festivity suitable for the occasion.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S RUMOURED VISIT TO INDIA.

The India Office states that nothing is known of the visit of the Duke of Connaught to the Delhi manœuvres and Durbar.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The House of Commons has adjourned until the autumn session.

After prolonged debates on the Education Bill seven out of twenty clauses have been passed. The question of management of voluntary schools, which was the chief point of contention, still remains unsettled.

LATER.

A correction has been received to the effect that the House of Commons adjourns to-day.

ARMY RESERVISTS.

MAY REMAIN WITH THE COLOURS.

Mr. Brodrick stated in the House of Commons that in view of the difficulty of obtaining employment, it has been decided to allow reservists to remain with the colours if they wish.

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

LORD JAMES RESIGNS.

The "Times" states that Lord James of Hereford has resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster under medical advice.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND SIAM.

FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES SEEKS RECALL.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The "Temps" announces that the French Charge d'Affaires at Bangkok has requested to be recalled owing to the difficulties he is encountering.

HONOUR FOR COUNT LAMSDORFF.

The Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Count Lamsdorff.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Five deaths from cholera have occurred in Alexandria.

INDIA'S MILITARY CHARGES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PETITION.

Mr. Herbert Lewis has presented to the House of Commons the Bombay Presidency Association's petition, praying that the burden arising from the changes in the British Army system be not thrown upon India.

THE OVERCROWDED TRANSPORTS.

COLONIAL COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY

The Commonwealth and New Zealand have appointed commissions to enquire into the overcrowding of returning transports. Five deaths have occurred among the cases of sickness on the Drayton Grange.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

An official statement announces that Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been appointed Postmaster-General.

The Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hood Walrad has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

THE WAR COMMISSON.

Mr. Balfour has announced that the War Commission will consist of Lord Elgin, Lord Ester, Admiral Hopkins, Sir John Jackson, Sir John Edge, and Sir Henry Norman.

COLONIAL PREMIERS AND THE IRISH NATIONALISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states :—

Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists, entertained Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Sir Edmund Barton, Premier of Federated Australia, at dinner in the House of Commons. It is hard to say what political significance is to be attached to the event, but it is an open secret that both guests are in sympathy with the Irish claim for Home Rule.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHITE WORKERS AND ASIATICS.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states:—

The gloomiest accounts are being received here regarding the economic position on the Rand. The white workers demand the exclusion of Asiatic labour.

MR. STEYN'S CONDITION.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The doctors in attendance on Mr. Steyn have taken a hopeful view of his case.

Mr. Steyn says he will visit England at the earliest opportunity, where he will leave his children to be educated.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. F. BROWNE.

The death is announced of the Rev. J. F. Browne, formerly Archdeacon of Madras.

INDIAN TRADE WITH PERSIA.

MR. GREENSILL IN KHORASAN.

In a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Captain F. Webb-Ware, Political Assistant, Chagai, states that the Northwestern Railway have appointed Mr. Greensill as their canvasser, and that this gentleman is now travelling in Khorasan in the interests of Indian trade.

Captain Ware suggests that the members of the Chamber of Commerce interested in Persian Trade or who desire either to introduce their manufactures into Persia or to buy raw Persian products, should correspond with Mr. Greensill, care of the Vice-Consul in Seistan, via Quetta. Mr. Greensill has exceptional opportunities of judging the requirements of Indian trade, and the advice which he is now in position to give will, it is believed, be of considerable value.

It is of interest to note that the returns of trade through Nushki for the past year amount to Rs. 19,89,858, as against Rs. 15,34,452 for the preceding twelve months.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

A committee is likely to be appointed by the Viceroy to make a thorough enquiry into the administration of the Calcutta Custom House. The committee will probably consist of the Collector and Superintendent of the Preventive Service and three junior partners of mercantile firms, conversant with custom house work and its delays.

WITH regard to Reuter's telegram about the incursion of Shans into Siamese territory, the "Pioneer" learns that no details of the disturbance have reached Rangoon. On Monday the Europeans at Lakon attempted to communicate with Muang Pray, but without success. The Europeans in Pray are the representatives of the forest companies, and one or two missionaries. No assistants of the Bombay-Burma Company were there at the time of the disturbance. News from Lakon says there is every reason to believe the Europeans at Muang Pray are safe. The quarrel of the Shans is with the Siamese officials only.

THE VICEROY AT MYSORE.

ILLUMINATIONS IN THE CITY.

THE INVESTITURE OF THE MAHARAJA.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, AUGUST 7.

The Viceroy spent a quiet evening at Government House, but the thousands of guests, European and Hindu, were provided with a great variety of public amusements. At night the entire city was brilliantly illuminated as was also the Chamundi Hill overlooking the city. Passengers continue to flock in thousands into Mysore, arriving almost hourly in covered goods wagons like cattle, in their eagerness.

AUGUST 8.

This morning at 9-45 the Viceroy held a Public Durbar for the purpose of formally investing His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadayar Bahadur with full powers of administration. The Durbar was attended by the Civil and Military Officers of the Government present at Mysore, the nobles and officers of Mysore State entitled to a seat in Durbar, and by a thousand other persons specially invited. The road for some distance from the Durbar Hall was lined by infantry and cavalry of the Maharaja's army. A guard of honour was furnished by a British Regiment with band and colours, which was drawn up outside the hall and saluted on the arrival of his Excellency. The Viceroy left Government House at 9-30 under a Royal salute of 31 guns fired from the fort, and attended by the Private and Military Secretaries and his Excellency's Personal Staff. His Excellency was escorted by the 4th Hussars and the Twelfth Battery of Royal Field Artillery.

The Maharaja who was accompanied by the British Resident and four of the principal nobles and officers of State received the Viceroy as his Excellency alighted.

A procession was formed at a short distance from the door of the Hall as follows :—The Viceroy's Staff, H. E. the Viceroy, the Resident, the Maharaja's Staffs, H. H. the Maharaja. The band played a slow march as the procession approached the door of the hall. On the arrival of the procession at the entrance of the Durbar Hall, a second guard of honour of the Warwicks stationed within presented arms, a royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the fort, and a band played the National Anthem. All present rose on the entrance of the procession and remained standing till his Excellency was seated. His Excellency took his seat in front of the dais and the Maharaja was at his Excellency's right hand. On the left of the Viceroy were seated the Resident, and beyond him the other British officers and guests in their allotted places. On the right of the Maharaja were seated the nobles, officers and native guests in the order of rank. Behind the Viceroy and the Maharaja on the dais were placed two chairs of state, of which the one on the right represented the Masnad to which his Excellency conducted his Highness when he was formally invested.

After all were seated, the Durbar was declared open and his Excellency addressed the Maharaja, a translation of the address being read in Kanarese by Mr. P. S. Krishna Row, District Judge, Bangalore.

All present then rose and the Viceroy conducted the Maharaja to the Masnad. His Highness's full titles were recited and the Viceroy declared him invested with full powers of administration. The band played the Mysore Anthem and a salute of 21 guns was fired. The Viceroy's Khilat was now brought in and conferred on his Highness, who then rose to reply to his Excellency's address. All present rose and remained standing during the Address, the Viceroy alone being seated.

The Maharaja replied to the Viceroy's address as follows :—Your Excellency,—It is with feelings of no mere conventional loyalty and gratitude, loyalty, to his Majesty the King-Emperor, and gratitude to yourself, his representative, that I acknowledge the great honour conferred upon me in receiving at your Excellency's hands the charge of my State this day. The history of Mysore, with the romantic fortunes of our ancient dynasty, must ever inspire in its ruler a feeling of gratitude to the British throne which adds I think, a special quality to the allegiance which it is my first duty to publicly tender to the person of his Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. The restoration of his Majesty to health by God's goodness is nowhere in the British Empire hailed with more heartfelt thankfulness than in the loyal State of Mysore. To your Excellency I owe something more than ordinary thanks. In common with the rest of the chiefs of India I am indebted to your Excellency for the many acts, by which you have proved yourself to be our friend, most of all perhaps for the ennobling ideal of duty ever held up before us, and the words of weighty advice which your Excellency has now addressed to me will, believe me, be deepened in my mind, from the example and authority of the illustrious Viceroy who has uttered them. But more than this, I am under a particular and personal obligation to your Excellency for the distinction bestowed upon me by this second visit to Mysore. In gratefully acknowledging the sacrifice entailed on your Excellency, I would venture to assure your Excellency that I shall never forget the honour done me on this the most important day of my career. How important are the responsibilities which now devolve upon me I fully realize, and this it is my ambition to prove by performance rather than by words. The inheritance to which I succeed is no ordinary one, and I appreciate what Mysore owes to the administration of wise statesmen and the care of the British Government under the Regency of my revered mother, but at the same time I know full well that I cannot rest on the laurels won by others, and that my utmost efforts are needed not only to maintain for my subjects the benefits, they already enjoy, but to press onward to a yet higher standard of efficiency. How far I may be granted the abilities to cope with the problems before me the future only can show, but it is a comfort to me to feel that I shall for some time at any rate enjoy the assistance of my well-proved friend the Hon'ble Col. Donald Robertson as Resident of the State, and speaking with all diffidence, I am able to say that I begin my task with some knowledge of its difficulties. Thanks to the education I have received from Mr. Fraser, to whom I hope to prove that his labours for the past six years have not been without fruits. This much at any rate it can confidently be affirmed, that the desire and the effort to succeed shall not be lacking. I have now seen a great deal of my State with its beautiful country and its people, and it would be a poor heart indeed that was not filled with pride and love for such an inheritance. May Heaven grant me the ability as well as the ambition to make a full and wise use of the great opportunities of my position, and to govern without fear or favour for the lasting happiness of my people.

The Dewan and His Highness' officers were presented to his Excellency by the Resident and offered the usual nazars which were touched and remitted; attar and pan were given by the Viceroy to the Maharaja, and when attar and pan had been distributed the Durbar was closed and the Viceroy and Maharaja left the hall, the procession being formed in the same order as observed on entry. A royal salute of 31 guns was fired, and the ceremonies observed at his Excellency's arrival were repeated at his departure.

THE REARRANGEMENT OF THE CABINET.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

A SUGGESTED CHANGE.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 8.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables :—

The "Daily Telegraph" in a significant article suggests that Lord Balfour of Burleigh should replace Lord George Hamilton at the India Office.

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables that new cabinet appointments are expected hourly. The papers are freely stating that Lord Balfour of Burleigh succeeds Lord George Hamilton at the India office. The statement is not a random one. The correspondent has the best reasons for believing that such an arrangement was virtually settled at the beginning of the week, but it has been disturbed by subsequent developments and Lord George Hamilton will continue for the present to fill the post.

Mr. Ritchie probably succeeds Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

REDUCTION OF THE MILITARY STAFF IN CHINA.

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The following are the details of the reduced staff remaining in China :—Commanding, Major General Creagh; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Captain Young 1-4th Gurkhas; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major Drake Brockman, 5th Bengal Light Infantry; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Department, Major Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers; Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant St. John, 4th Punjab Infantry; Field Engineers Captains Picton and Rolland, R. E. (latter only till the forts are demolished); Assistant Field Engineers, Lieutenants King and Henderson, R. E.; Telegraphs, Lieutenant Maitprise, R. E.; Principal Medical Officer, Colonel O'Connor I. M. S.; Provost Marshall, Tientsin Captain Swifte, 40th Punjab Infantry; Principal Ordnance Officer, Captain Woods, Royal Artillery; Commissariat Officer, Captain Forteath, Supply and Transport Corps; Assistant Commissariat Officer Captain Muscroft, 1st Central India Horse; Senior Transport Officer, Lieutenant Birdwood, 2-1 Gurkhas.

The railway staff will continue as at present until the transfer of the railway to the Chinese. At Shanghai, commanding, the Senior officer, on the departure of Major-General Sir A. R. Dorward; Police Commissioner, Captain Rose, 1-1 Gurkhas. A Post Staff Officer, Treasure Chest Officer and Garrison Quartermaster will be appointed from the Garrison.

On the reduction of the staff in China the following officers return to India:—Colonel O'Sullivan, R. E., late Chief Staff Officer; Major Mockler, 30th Burma Infantry, Chief of Police, Tientsin; Captain Menzies, South Lancashire Regiment, Assistant Judge, Tientsin; Lieutenant Hall, 34th Pioneers, Assistant to chief of the district of Tientsin; Major Primston, 10th Bengal Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Major Adye, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent; Captain Stack, 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Captain Creagh, 4th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Thompson, 4th Punjab Infantry, Special Service Officers: Veterinary Captain Axe, Lieutenant Maclean, Ordnance Department; Captain Fane, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Provost Marshal; Major Erck, 23rd Madras Infantry, Senior Transport Officer; and Captain Hocken Field, Intelligence Officer. The last three will take furlough to England.

It has been ruled that lieutenant-colonels and colonels of the British Service on the half pay list are eligible for appointments as assistant adjutant generals of districts, provided they have qualified for the rank of substantive colonel.

LORD KITCHENER AND INDIA.

THE DATE OF ARRIVAL.

Lord Kitchener is to arrive in India on the 28th November.

THE MARINE SURVEY OF INDIA.

The programme of work to be carried out during the coming season by the Marine Survey of India has been sanctioned. It includes the Survey of Cox's Bazar, but not that of the Sandaway Coast.

THE INDIAN MARINE PERSONNEL IN CHINA.

General Creagh reports that all the personnel of the Royal Indian Marine establishment in China are likely to be able to be spared to return to India at an early date.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MADRAS CITIZEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 8.

P. Rangiah Naidu, the grand old man of Madras, died yesterday. He was prominently connected with all public movements and institutions. He was president of the Muhapani Sabha Pachappas, Trustee of the Municipal Commission, and member of the Legislative Council for six years. The funeral took place this morning, and was attended by large crowds including the leading citizens of Madras.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The Director of the Army Remount Department has been deputed to visit the various young stock runs allotted to native cavalry regiments to advise on their management.

Miss H. M. Baird, Indian Army Nursing Service, is permitted to retire with effect from January next.

No Indian reliefs have so far been sanctioned by the Government of India, and all surmises therefore of the arrangements which will be made regarding them can only be of the nature of forecasts which may prove to be mistaken.

General Smith-Dorrien, Adjutant-General, has left on two months' leave, Colonel Daff officiating. Major Houseon Crawford, D. A. A. G., Bombay, has two month's extension of leave at Home.

SCOTTISH ZENANA MISSION SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY LORD NORTHCOTE.

NEW BUILDING OPENED.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, AUG. 8.

H. E. Lord Northcote presided at the distribution of prizes to the girls of the Church of Scotland and Zenana Mission School.

The institution which recently moved into new premises is presided over by Miss (Doctor) Bernard, assisted by a large staff of European ladies.

The cost of the new building which was declared open by his Excellency, is estimated at something like Rs. 55,000.

The distribution of prizes took place in one of the large class rooms.

His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Dubouley upon arrival was received at the entrance by Miss Bernard and Revd. Matthew and conducted to a seat prepared for his Excellency.

The proceedings opened with a hymn sung by the children, after which the Rev. Matthew read the report.

After the reading of the report, H. E. Lord Northcote rose and said :—Ladies and Gentlemen.—It affords me much pleasure to congratulate those responsible for this afternoon's programme upon the manner in which the proceedings have been conducted. That, however, is no more than what was to be expected at any institution with which Miss Bernard's honoured name is associated. The attributes of thoroughness and comprehensiveness are inseparably united with our conception of Scottish character, and this Zenana Mission makes, as we heard from your report, ample provision for the bodies, as well as mental requirements of those classes, whom it reaches without in any way minimizing the value of the other work of the Zenana. I would say that it is with special pleasure that I hear of the increasing success of your medical mission. So long as purdha custom prevails in this country, so long must the women thereof be exposed to grave dangers to health, from which skilled medical treatment would save them. It is not for us Europeans I think, to run tilt against national custom so deeply rooted in the minds of the people; we should do more harm than good thereby, changes, if they come, should come from inside, but European ladies who devote themselves so unselfishly to the relief of the sufferings of their native fellow women, are doing really noble work, and deserve and must receive our hearty respect and admiration. With regard to your educational work, visitors and teachers of women and girls in their own homes is doubtless of value, though I think that every effort should be made to induce girls at all events to attend schools where facilities for imparting instruction are so infinitely greater than they can be at their own houses; and I am glad to congratulate you on your seven days' school for girls and your eight hundred students, for I attach at most if not quite as much importance to female as to male education in this country. The influence exercised by women of India, though little seen, is enormous, and frequently attracts the attention of my colleagues and myself. We know that there are many reforms, social rather than political, which we believe would be of immense benefit to India, but Eastern character is so conservative, its people are so slow to move, that if you leave the great influence of women, who living behind their purdahs, can only imperfectly realise what is going on in the world outside, thrown into the scale, any improvement of the general condition of the people becomes much more difficult, and if such ladies as the Scottish Zenana Mission can help the authorities in the spread of female enlightenment, they will perform a great public service. I did not come here to-day to make a long speech, and will only say that the other objects mentioned in your report are excellent in their respective way and must command our sympathies, and that I heartily wish the Zenana success in its educational and medical efforts alike.

Mr. Prior in few well-chosen words thanked his Excellency for presiding.

THE LOSS OF THE DEEPDALE.

SIX LIVES LOST.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 7.

It now fortunately transpires that the loss of life in the wreck of the steamer Deepdale is not so large as was feared when the news of the disaster first came to hand, still reference to the steamer's articles shows that five of the crew, including Mr. Robinson, third Engineer, are missing, and they are almost certainly drowned. The other members of the crew have duly reported themselves as saved.

The survivors agree that the catastrophe occurred with frightful suddenness, and within two minutes from the time of touching the sandbank, the steamer was a hopeless wreck.

A departmental inquiry is being held into the cause of the calamity, and a Marine Court of Inquiry will be appointed by the Government of Bengal in due course.

There is reason to believe, however, that the wreck was purely accidental, the sandbank having formed in the channel during the night preceding the disaster.

H. T. PENTAKOTA AT HONGKONG.

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The Transport Pentakota arrived at Hongkong yesterday with the 14th Bombay Infantry.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Barrow, Accountant General, Bombay, goes on three months' leave, Mr. A. Brigstocke to officiate.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers by the P. and O Co's s. s. Oriental, leaving to-day for Marseilles and London :—

Saunders, Mr
Leslie, Lt-Col A E
Hime, Mr and Mrs J W
Plowden, Col W
Evans, Capt G M
Ramsay, Mr H C
Rasson, Mr H E
Hawkes, Col H
Campion, Mr J M
Campbell, Lt-Col J McN
Harrington, Mr Justice R
Eustace, Major D C
Winwood, Capt W Q
Dunbar, Capt L M
Gray, Mr S W
Donoghur, Mr W T O
Tate, Mr W
Duncan, Mr J
Tancred, Capt T A
Lothtimlere, Capt & Mrs do
Micnell, Mr R B
Kennington, Mr R
Jacob, Major C W
Rainier, Capt H R J
Lloyd, Miss
Currie, Mr A C
Roberts, Dr S W
Cornish, Mr W H
Stanton, Mr W C
Nicholette, Col C C
Downing, Mr J G
Norie, Major and Mrs
Warmald, Mrs C A
Carbelt, Mr P J
Black, Lt M A
Hamilton, Mr C
Ramsden, Miss
Mackenzie, Mr C S
Blackwood, Mr J R
Lamont, Mrs
Robinson, Mr C Carew
Waller, Capt F C
Dennehy, Mr W
Benington, Mr
Webster, Capt and Mrs C G and infant
Russell, Mrs N H & 3 children
Auld, Mr J
Corhead, Capt T L
Hallett, Mr
Lamour, Mr C C
Bellis, Lt F, H N
Walsh, Mr E Peakenham
Reddie, Capt
Belcher, Capt H T
Wilkins, Mrs E G R and 3 children
Birt, Miss
Ware, Mr C A

THE KING'S CORONATION.

TO-DAY'S CEREMONIAL DESCRIBED.

THE SERVICE AT THE ABBEY.

LIFE OF HIS MAJESTY.

Six weeks ago Britain suffered one of the keenest disappointments that it would be possible for a great nation to experience, and she has passed during the weeks that have since elapsed through a period of anxiety, the intensity of which has never been exceeded in the whole of her history. The news of the illness of His Majesty King Edward VII. came with a shock which for a time paralysed commerce, which occasioned a grief that was personal in its bitterness to everyone of His Majesty's loyal subjects. The postponement of the Coronation ceremony, which should have taken place on June 26th will pass into the annals of British history, not so much because such an occurrence in itself is almost unique, not because vast sums had been spent by the nation, by Britain "beyond the seas" and by private individuals in making preparations for that day in honor of the King, not so much because on that day Britain's Sovereign lay ill almost unto death, but because of the vast wave of leal devotion, of poignant grief-stricken loyalty, which swept the nation from end to end, which was echoed back from her most distant colonies. If proof were wanted of the loyalty which Britain has for her King, it is here abundantly, that in the day of pecuniary loss, of popular inconvenience and disappointment, not a word of personal complaint was heard above the general solicitation for his Majesty's welfare. Those who hold that England along with other so-called "democratic" nations is only waiting until the time is ripe "to throw off the shackles of monarchy" will now most probably consider it wise to hide their light under a bushel for another generation at least. Not unmixed with this feeling of loyalty for the crowned head was a universal display of genuine affection for the personality of King Edward himself, and of admiration of the splendid courage he displayed in his illness. The scenes that were witnessed during the few days during which His Majesty's condition was regarded by his physicians as critical, will be remembered during the lifetimes of those who witnessed them, the volumes upon volumes of condolatory correspondence which poured in upon the King and the members of the Royal Family from all parts of the world, from all nations, public corporations, and potentates, reflected the esteem in which his Majesty was held. The most degraded and vile of his caluminators on the Continent were for the time at any rate silenced. In those days Britain's disappointment was changed to a triumph which all of the great nations of the world must have envied.

To-day after an experience and an ordeal which has proved the sterling courage of the British nation to the core, King Edward is to be crowned. Shorn perhaps of much of its gorgeous pageantry, the scenes in the city will not equal what would have been witnessed had the disposition of Providence been otherwise, and had the Coronation taken place as was arranged. But what is lost in ornamental effect will be more than compensated for by the heightened devotion of His Majesty's subjects who will line the barriers along the route the Royal Procession will take. The rejoicings which should naturally surround the Coronation of a monarch will doubtless be tempered by a feeling of anxiety lest His Majesty should break down under the ordeal of the day's fatigues, but what is lost—if anything be lost—in outward demonstration will be more than balanced by a feeling of thankfulness that His Majesty's recovery has been so rapid and so complete as to allow of the ceremony taking place at all. To-day's ceremony will differ only in a very slight degree, from what had been primarily arranged for. Many of England's foreign guests have left the Metropolis and have returned to their native lands, but her own possessions, her colonies and her dependencies will be as fully represented as before. And the postponement of the ceremony will allow of the procession including a figure without which it could hardly have been complete—Lord Kitchener, whose return to England from South Africa was signalled by a popular reception such as has never been exceeded since the days of Cæsar. The Indian troops will be there, and the manner in which they comported themselves during the Prince of Wales' review gives us some idea of what their appearance will be in to-day's procession. India has sent her best blood across the sea. Her noblest families will to-day do homage to her Emperor also. From every corner of the globe representatives of the Empire will be drawn, and the result will be a spectacle-notwithstanding the adverse circumstances under which the ceremony will be held—which no nation can ever hope to equal. All the premiers of Britain's Colonies will be present, and indeed, it may be said, that but for a possible diminution in the extent and quantity of perishable decorations and the absence of a number of foreign representatives, the programme of the day will lose very little interest by the postponement.

The King's respect for the feelings of his poorer subjects would not allow of their being disappointed in the matter of the dinner arranged for them and although he was suffering pain and weakness, he was sufficiently unmindful of his own condition to command a letter to be addressed to his poor guests, stating that he had intended to visit some of the dinners, regretting his inability to do so and expressing a hope that his guests were passing a happy day. Nine hundred dinner parties were held and the cost to the Royal purse of entertaining all these poor Londoners was £30,000. Twelve members of the Royal family, including the Prince and Princess of Wales represented the King at a number of the gatherings, and it may truly be said that the King's desires in regard to the happiness of his guests were thoroughly carried out. After the King's dinners came the Queen's teas. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra whose interest in the poorer classes of her own sex is proverbial, provided entertainment and refreshment for about 2000 maids-of-all-work. To all her guests the Queen sent appropriate messages, and each of the girls was presented with a box of the Queen's chocolate. Later on a gold enamel Coronation brooch is to be presented to each of them. Many of the school children, to whom a postponement of the promised festivities would have been a keener disappointment than to the older generation, have also had their treat. In Paddington almost 14,000 of the more youthful members of society enjoyed a holiday and a fete. Such as have not yet had their holiday will no doubt be regaled to-day with such youthful delights as they were led to expect they would get six weeks ago. Private efforts all over the country were made to secure at least a day of happiness for those whose circumstances were not such as to allow them to join in the general rejoicings, and the same may be said of all Britain's colonies.

Previous to the 26th of June, various efforts in the shape of concerts and bazaars had been arranged to raise money for charitable institutions, but the greatest of all these was probably the Coronation Bazaar held in London a month ago. It is perfectly safe to assert that there never was in the history of the United Kingdom a fete or bazaar promoted for a charitable object, launched under circumstances and influences so auspicious as those under which the bazaar in aid of the Hospital for sick children was inaugurated. Queen Alexandra herself performed the opening, ceremony and dozens of ladies connected

with the noblest families of England took some share in the promulgation of the effort. Then too, there was the great Coronation Ball in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund. The King was very anxious that the Fund should not suffer loss by reason of his illness, and such a distinguished company as purchased tickets and thronged the ball-room has probably never been seen at any similar function. Another noteworthy project promulgated distinctly in view of the Coronation and for a charitable purpose was the exhibition of Silversmith's work of European origin, held at St. James' Court. This also was held in aid of the hospital for sick children, and from the point of view of the trade as well as the general public the exhibition was most interesting. Mrs. Adair and the Countess of Stafford were chiefly responsible for its inauguration.

As anxiety for the King was allayed, and more cheerful bulletins were received it was deemed inexpedient to delay some of the State functions which had been arranged. The visitors from India came in for a large share of the feting. The reception at the India Office was one of unrivalled and picturesque splendour and stately homage. As a home paper puts it. "The real impressiveness of the evening lay in the scene of oriental opulence and in the magnificence of the costumes and uniforms. Coronets of emeralds and diamonds flashing in English ladies' hair, were matched, if not surpassed, by the jewels in the turbans and round the necks of the Indian Princes on the dais. It was a 'durbar' of the most impressive character." But this is not the only occasion on which homage has been paid to the visitors from India. The Indian troops, along with colonials drawn from every quarter of the globe were invited to inspect the "Coronation" fleet at Spithead. This was one of the most interesting events which have up to the present been witnessed. The soldiers included representatives of the King's Africa Rifles, the Gold Coast Regiment, the Lagos Regiment, Fiji and British North Borneo troops, Ceylon Light Infantry, Bermuda Volunteers, Nigerian Artillery, troops from the Straits Settlements, Trinidad Barbadoes, Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia and and Canada. A finer body of man, not withstanding its cosmopolitan composition was never seen anywhere. The Indian troops were given a vessel to themselves, and the other soldiers filled another.

There have been many such spectacles during the last six weeks, and though they have not been concentrated into such a short space of time as they no doubt would have been had the original programme been carried out, and though there has been the shadow of anxiety over all, such spectacles as London has witnessed have been scenes to remember. But the magnificence of all these functions will be eclipsed to-day when the King rides through London to accept the royal, gift that is his due, to receive from his loyal subjects the token of his regality. There will still be in the air a feeling of anxiety, but the overwhelming sentiments amongst the great crowds who will assemble to witness the passage of the Royal carriage and to do him homage will be joy and gratitude. Throughout the country will be held services of thanksgiving, which on the 26th of June were so sorrowfully changed for services of intercession. Below we give some facts as to the arrangements for the procession and the ceremonies.

THE PROCESSION.

A RESPLENDENT PAGEANT.

We give below the order of the Royal procession to the Abbey to-day :—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Trumpeters.
A Squadron of Life Guards.
Carriages of the Foreign Resident Ambassadors in their order of precedence.
Carriages of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers Extraordinary in the order in which they respectively report their arrival in this country.
Mounted Band of the Household Brigade. Detachment of Life Guards.
Carriages of the Branches of the Royal Family with their respective escorts.
Mounted Band of a Regiment of the Household Brigade.
The King's Bargemaster.
The King's Watermen.
His Majesty's twelve carriages, each drawn by six horses, containing Officials of the Household.
Squadron of Life Guards.
Band of the Household Brigade.
Military Staff and Aides-de-Camp on horse back, riding three and three.
Six of his Majesty's horses, richly caparisoned, each led by two grooms.
Marshalmen in ranks of four.
The First Econ of the Yeoman of the Guard on horseback.
The Second, Third, and Fourth Exons in order.
One hundred Yeomen of the Guard, four and four.
The Clerk of the Cheque.
Harbinger.
Ensign.
Lieutenant.

THE STATE COACH.

Drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each wheel and two footmen at each door. The Gold Stick and Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard riding on either side attended by two grooms each containing

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Buccleuch.
The Master of the Horse, the Duke of Portland.
The Captain-General of Royal Archers, the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.

A Squadron of Life Guards

Before the arrival of the Royal procession, the following personages will enter the Abbey to await the coming of the Sovereign :—

Prebendaries and Dean of Westminster.
The Officers of Arms.
The Controller of his Majesty's Household, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P., side by side with the Treasurer, Victor Cavendish, Esq., M.P., bearing the bag of medals.
His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, Sir A. Acland-Hood, acting for the Lord Chamberlain, attended by an Officer of the Jewel Office, bearing on a cushion the ruby, ring, and sword for the offering.
The Lord Steward of the Household, the Earl of Pembroke, G.C.V.O.
The Lord Privy Seal, the Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Devonshire, whose coronet will be borne by pages.
The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne, attended by his Purse Bearer.
The Archbishop of York.
The Lord High Chancellor, his Purse Bearer and Page.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Rochet and Cap in hand, attended by two gentlemen.
The Princesses of the Blood Royal.
The Lord Great Chamberlain.
The High Constable of Scotland, the Earl of Erroll.
The High Constable of England.
The Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, attended by two pages.

Before the Royal procession enters the Abbey the Regalia, including the Sword of State, the Sword of Mercy, the Sceptre with the Dove, St. Edward's Staff, the Sword of Temporal Justice, the Spurs, and other emblems, will be presented to those who have been appointed to bear them.

CEREMONIAL IN THE ABBEY.

OFFICIAL ORDER OF SERVICE.

The official order of the service and ceremony in Westminster Abbey is as follows :—The service is divided into nineteen parts, the first being "The Preparation". The Archbishops and Bishops Assistant, vested in their copes, will assemble outside the west door of the church and wait the approach of their Majesties, upon whose arrival the procession already formed will move into the church. Section two, "The entrance into the church", contains the brief anthem that will be sung by the choir of Westminster as the King and Queen enter the west door and pass by their thrones to make their "humble adoration", after which they will occupy chairs before and below their thrones. Part three comprises "The Recognition". While the Archbishop speaks to the people, the King, standing by his chair, will turn and show himself to the people at every of the four sides of the theatre, as the Archbishop is at every of them, and while he speaks thus to the people :—"Sirs,—I here present unto you your King, Edward, the undoubted King of this realm, wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same"? The assembly will be invited to signify their willingness and joy by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out, "God Save King Edward". The Bishop of Durham will stand on his Majesty's right hand, and beyond him, on the same side, the Lords who carry the swords, on his Majesty's left hand the Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Lord Great Chamberlain will take up positions. The Queen will be supported on either side by two Bishops, and her Majesty's train-bearer and her assistants will remain in constant attendance on the Queen during the whole ceremony.

THE KING'S OATH.

Section seven is devoted to "The Oath," which his Majesty made and signed before both Houses of Parliament on February 14th, 1901. Advancing and standing before the King, the Archbishop will administer the Coronation Oath, first asking the King : "Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the oath"? The King will answer : "I am willing", whereupon the Archbishop will minister the questions already announced. His Majesty having duly answered the questions in the form prescribed and contained in the book held by the King, will rise, and, supported as before, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being carried before him, approach the altar, and there, uncovered, "make his solemn oath in the sight of all the people", to observe the premises, laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the Great Bible, which is now brought from the altar by the Archbishop, and tendered to him as he kneels upon the steps, saying these words : "The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep, so help me God". The King will then kiss the book and sign the oath.

This is part eight of the ceremonial. The Archbishop will, while their Majesties kneel, begin the singing of the hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus", followed by the choir, and at its termination the Archbishop will offer a prayer, to be followed by the anthem. Meanwhile, the Lord Great Chamberlain will have disrobed his Majesty of the crimson robes, and, taking off his cap of State, the King will go to the altar, sit in King Edward's chair, wherein he is to be anointed by the Archbishop, who pronounces his blessing over the kneeling monarch. Part nine deals with the "presentation of the spurs and sword, and the girding and oblation of the said sword." "Receive this kingly sword, brought now from the altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us, the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy", the Archbishop will ask, and the Lord Great Chamberlain will girt it about the King. The King's heels having been touched by the Lord Great Chamberlain with the spurs, they will be restored to the altar. The King will ungird the sword and offer it in the scabbard at the altar, and the peer who first receives the weapon will offer a price for it, and having thus redeemed it will carry the sword, naked, before his Majesty during the rest of the solemnity.

Section ten gives the ceremony for the investing of his Majesty with "the Armilla and Imperial Mantle, and the deltvery of the Orb." The King rising, the armilla and Imperial mantle or pall of cloth are put upon the King by the Dean of Westminster ; the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps. When the King sits down the orb, with the cross, will be brought from the altar and delivered into the King's hand by the Archbishop, who will pronounce a blessing and exhortation. The "Investiture per annulum et buculum" forms section eleven. The ring, the ensign of kingly dignity, will be placed on the fourth finger of his Majesty's right hand by the Archbishop, and "the glove" presented by the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, having been put on, his Grace will deliver the sceptre with the cross into the King's right hand, as the ensign of kingly power and justice : and the sceptre with the dove into the King's left hand as the rod of equity and mercy. The Lord of the Manor of Worksop will support his Majesty's right arm.

PUTTING ON THE CROWN.

The crowning of his Majesty forms part twelve. The Archbishop of Canterbury standing before the altar will lift the crown and offer a short prayer, after which the Dean of Westminster will bring the crown to King Edward's chair, where his Majesty will sit, and the Archbishop of Canterbury will place it reverently upon his Majesty's head ; "At the sight whereof the people with loud and repeated shouts cry, God save the King, the Peers and the Kings of Arms put on their coronets, and the trumpets sound, and by a signal given the great guns at the Tower are shot off".

The presentation of the Holy Bible follows. The King having been thus anointed and crowned, and having received all the ensigns of Royalty, "the benediction and the Te-Deum" follow. All the Bishops, with the rest of the Peers, will emphasise every part of the Benediction with a loud and hearty "Amen". Section fifteen is devoted to the inthronisation. The Te-Deum being ended, the King will be lifted up into "his throne by the Archbishops and Bishops and other Peers of the Kingdom, and being inthronised, or placed therein, all the great officers, those that bear the Swords and the Sceptres and the Nobles who had born the other Regalia, stand round about the steps of the throne and the Archbishop, standing before the King, exhorts his Majesty to 'Stand firm and hold fast.'"

The exhortation being ended, all the Princes and Peers do their homage section 18) to the King. For the shortening of the ceremony, the Archbishop and the Bishop will kneel before his Majesty and do their homage collectively: the Archbishop kissing the King's left cheek. The Prince of Wales, taking off his coronet, will kneel before the King with the other Princes of the Royal Blood, who will also take off their coronets, and say : "I. N., Prince or Duke, etc., of N., do become your liege man of life and limb and of earthly worship and faith and truth. I will bear unto you, to live and die against all manner of folk. So help me God".

The Princes will then touch the crown on his Majesty's head, and kiss his Majesty's left cheek. The Peers of the realm will pay homage in similar words, "the Dukes first by themselves, and so the Marquesses, the Earls, the Viscounts, and the Barons severally in their places, the first of each order kneeling before his Majesty, and the others of his order who are near his Majesty also kneeling in their places" while the homage is paid. The first of each order of Peers will touch the crown on the King's head as promising by that ceremony for himself and his order to be ever ready to support it with all their power, and then kiss the King's cheek. When the homage is ended the drums will beat and the trumpets sound, and all the people will shout, crying out :

God Save King Edward !
Long Live King Edward !
May the King live for ever.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION.

Section seventeen is devoted to the solemnity of the Queen's Coronation by the Archbishop of York. The Queen will be supported at the altar by two Bishops, while the Archbishop of York offers a prayer. Her Majesty will then be anointed, and his Grace will place the ring, the seal of sincere faith, on the fourth finger of her right hand. His Grace will then take the crown from the altar and place it on the Queen's head, whereupon all the peeresses will put on their coronets. The Archbishop will place the sceptre in the Queen's right hand and the ivory rod with the dove into the left, and again offer a prayer. Thus 'anointed and crowned, and having received all her ornaments, the Queen will walk, supported by two Bishops, up the theatre, and as she passes the King on his throne, will bow herself reverently to his Majesty, afterwards taking her seat in her own throne.

The Communion and the recess occupy Sections eighteen and nineteen. The whole Coronation office being performed, their Majesties will proceed in State into St. Edward's Chapel, the whole of the regalia being carried by their Majesties or their lords from the altar. The robes of State will be changed for Royal robes of purple velvet, and their Majesties will leave the church in the same way as they arrived, but wearing their crowns ; the King bearing in his right hand the sceptre with the cross and in his left the orb ; the Queen bearing in her right hand her sceptre with the cross, and in her left the ivory rod with the dove : all peers wearing their coronets.

The Bishops of Bath and Wells and Oxford will sing the litany. The Bishop of Ely reads the epistle, the Bishop of Winchester the Gospel. The four Knights of the Garter, who hold the pall over the King's head during the anointing, are Lords Spencer, Cadogan, Rosebery and Derby. The pall over the Queen will be held by the Duchesses of Marlborough, Montrose, Portland and Sutherland.

ARRANGEMENTS AT THE ABBEY.

PREPARATIONS AT FORMER CORONATIONS.

The following facts relating to the arrangements at Westminster Abbey on the occasion of previous coronations will be found interesting inasmuch as the preparations for to-day's ceremonial have been carried out on similar limes :—

At Queen Victoria's Coronation the alterations were very extensive. On each side of the nave galleries were erected for the accommodation of spectators, the fronts covered with crimson cloth fringed with gold affording seats for about a thousand persons. A platform twelve feet wide raised a few inches from the stone floor was matted and covered with purple and crimson carpeting. Underneath the galleries and on a step rather lower than the platform were ranged lines of Foot Guards. Immediately under the central tower of the Abbey, in the interior of the choir, a platform was raised five steps from the ground on a carpet of gold and purple. Above the altar and opposite the organ was the gallery appointed for members of the House of Commons and above them in a small gallery immediately under the roof was a band of trumpeters. Two galleries ran on either side of the eastern extremity of the choir one of which was allotted to the foreign Ambassadors the other to the friends of the Earl Marshal and other persons of distinction. Both were covered with crimson cloth and from the lower part hung green and gold tapestry. On either side of this end of the choir were two galleries filled with Judges, Masters in Chancery, Knights of the Bath and members of the Corporation of London. The transepts or northern and southern branches of the cross were full of galleries and boxes. Every nook and corner appeared full. The floor of the transepts was covered by benches, those on the north side being for Peers and those on the south side for Peeresses and a large space behind was filled by miscellaneous ticket holders. At the Coronations ending with that of George IV., when the Feast was still an essential part of the ceremony, a platform was erected from the upper end of Westminster Hall where the procession commenced which continued through New Palace Yard, Parliament Street, Bridge Street into King Street and so on to the West door of the Abbey on to the choir where the King was crowned. This platform upon which the procession passed was all the way railed in and covered with blue cloth and was elevated about one foot from the ground upon a floor which, stood three feet high, and was fourteen feet wide where the Guards were placed who lined the way on either side, while the officers stood above within the rails. In view of this platform the houses on each side, many now swept away by the recent improvements, were lined with scaffolding, which, on account of the shortness of the route, let at most exorbitant prices. At George the Third's Coronation even the seats in the Abbey were let, the front rows at ten guineas each. In ordinary houses the price per seat ranged from one to five guineas ground rent for building scaffolds fetched in Broad Sanctuary £3 13s. 6d. per foot, while the authorities of the Abbey received five guineas per foot for letting the privilege of building within the rails.

SOME OF THE DECORATIONS.

LAVISH DISPLAY AT THE BANKS.

Many of the decorative displays intended for Coronation day, had nothing occasioned its postponment from the 26th June, will be altered, but the decorations at the banks will remain the same.

One of the features connected with the preparations for the Coronation is the elaborate, and in some cases expensive, designs which a number of the City banks have adopted. Where a demonstration loyalty and regard for the monarch is concerned, these institutions are never behindhand. Some of the most notable displays of the Jubilee were to be seen at the banks. Striking, however, as was the celebration of the event of 1897, it will be eclipsed to-day. One or two of the banks have stimulated the ingenuity of the decorators by giving them practically carte blanche, and the majority are dealing liberally in the matter of expenditure. It is said that the scheme for the Bank of England will cost £4,0 0, but this is probably an over-estimate. The sum will nevertheless be pretty big. The building covers a large area, and it is intended to have a much more elaborate design than on any former occasion. "The old lady of Threadneedle-street" will be quite a sight in herself. In proportion to their size some of the other banks will have quite as much expended upon them. Very few will be decorated under £10, and as much as £300 and £200 will be expended on some. It would of course, be impossible to evolve designs which shall differ in every respect from those we have been accustomed to see, but there has been the strongest desire to have as many new features as would give the display a distinctive appearance. The idea was put forward that an uniform scheme should be adopted by the City banks. If it were ever seriously considered, it was exploded by the varying designs which have been adopted. Experts consider that, even were such a plan practicable, it would not be desirable. With the differing character and height of the buildings to be treated, a general design would, in their opinion, be anything but artistic. The idea might be carried out where there was a row of buildings of the same size, and having the same architectural features, but generally speaking, harmony was the utmost that could be aimed at.

The schemes which were fixed upon by the City banks were all of an elaborate and ornate nature. That of Child's Bank in Fleet-street is amongst the first examples of the decorator's art to be seen anywhere along the line of route. The balcony floor is draped with Royal blue cloth, which bears the inscription "God Bless our King", and is relieved throughout by Tudor crowns and the floral emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In the centre a large oval crystal medallion is surmounted by a crown, and displays the monogram "E. R." The letters in crystal also flank the medallion. Along the balcony there is a row of coloured lamps. Occupying the central position on the second floor there is another large Tudor crown, and immediately above festoons of evergreens stretch the whole length of the building, while prismatic lights in green and amber are carried up the pillars in double rows. Shields and trophies with the national flags, the Royal arms, and two crystal Garter stars are included in the scheme of decoration as well as a shield having the design of the bank, and bearing the City flags. The Law Courts branch of the Bank of England, situated immediately opposite, is treated in a somewhat similar way, so that the first two buildings on entering the City at Temple Bar are decorated in harmony.

NOVEL DECORATIONS.

In at least two cases, quite a novel plan in decoration has been adopted. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Anglo-Austrian Bank occupying the same building in Lombard-street, have a combined scheme into which special features will be introduced. The drapery on the upper floor, which is in the occupation of the Austrian Bank is in yellow and black, as representing Austria, and red and green—Hungary's colours. British, Austrian, and Chinese flags are everywhere displayed. Over the doorway two tablets bear inscriptions in Chinese, and a large crystal medallion in the centre, in addition to having the monogram "E.R.," have further Chinese characters, while all shields and trophies bear a distinctive mark of one or other of the three nationalities. Evergreens entwine the pillars, and from the intersections of the festoons, baskets of real flowers are suspended. Another feature is a gas device representing the Austrian eagle.

It was intended to carry out the same idea in connection with the Bank of New Zealand and Dresdner Bank, which have joins premises in Old Broad-street. German, Australasian, and British features are harmonised in one artistic design showing the flags, the colours, and the arms of each. The City arms, gas devices, crystals with "E.R." prominently displayed, and lights of various colours are also among the features. Another attractive scheme is that selected by the Bank of British North America. The whole length of the building is draped in Royal blue, with "God save the King" inscribed in gold letters. From festoons depend baskets of flowers. The doorway is draped with the Union Jack and the Canadian flag, and the pillars bear the colours of Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and the City. A number of devices with "E.R.," the Canadian arms, and other representations are also in the scheme. Hoare's Bank have the Union Jack, and the flags of Japan and the United States waving together, and a quaint feature in the general decorations is an old-fashioned leather bottle.

Broad Street Station will be another fine sight to-night. Roman beacons such as are to be seen on one or two of the theatres will burn from the clock tower and the two glass domes which flank it. Thousands of prismatic lights in opal, ruby, amber, and green colours will be run up in rows at different points. There will also be gas devices and crystals, and in the centre of the building an engine of the size and pattern in use on the North London Railway will be outlined and illuminated.

IN THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

The following indicates some extent the style of the decorations on the route along which the procession will pass :—

After all that has been heard and said on the subject, the proposal to secure the services of artists, architects, designers, and other art workers to act as advisers on the various committees appointed to carry out the work of decorating the streets during the Coronation festivities has fallen through. The public were looking forward to see something they had never seen before. The guidance of the art worker was to show itself from street to street in one glorious colour scheme ; in fact, everything that was possible to keep the decorations in harmony was to be accomplished. The first to break down this proposition were members of the Council of the City of Westminster. The route through that City is something like six miles, and comprises the principal streets in the West-end. The decoration which has been chosen is nothing less than paltry and uninteresting. The design is meaningless, and the colour scheme is no better, if as good as that seen on any Lord Mayor's Day in the City of London. It comprises Venetian masts placed at intervals, and connected one with another with a single festoon of some dried grass dyed a green colour, from which dangle numbers of glorified ping-pong balls in various colours. Electric lamps will, however, add to the effect at night. The mast itself has two yardarms and from and about these more green grass twines itself garland-like. On the top flies a banneret, and just below that is an insignificant crown. A shield bearing coats of arms is tied up by a large bow. Then wherever space permits, coloured balls swing, apparently for light at night. Luckily, there are not more than two grouped together, and they are not of a yellow colour. This completes the Venetian masts—a colour scheme of Turkey red, a sort of emerald green and chrome yellow. There are also to be triumphal arches, five or six in number, but all of the same pattern. These have to be displayed within the six miles of streets somehow. The arch, or rather arches, for there are really three, two for the public, and we presume the large one for the Royal procession, may certainly be described as distinctive. It is not Gothic, although it might have been had not the ping-pong balls, which are again in evidence, interfered with the original design. The face of the arches is covered with shields, on which are painted the arms of the various counties of England and Wales, quite a good idea. On the apex of the centre arch are hung the Royal arms, swaddled in flags of all nations. This completes the triumphal arch, with the exception that more grass is attached along the top for what reason we are not told. The pillars that are to be used in the neighbourhood of Westminster save the situation—painted marble columns surmounted by a golden winged figure, underneath which hangs a shield with the Royal arms, backed by green foliage, and interhung with heavy festoons. This is certainly the best of the scheme, and looks most majestic. It is a pity that the same amount of thought had not been extended to the other part that has obviously been exercised on this section.

KING EDWARD THE VII.

HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

"A REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH GENTLEMAN".

Enough has been written of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, during the last year to fill volumes, but it would not be fitting if, on the occasion of his Coronation, some account of the life of the great monarch were not given, or if an estimation of his character and the popularity which he enjoys were omitted.

His Majesty has been so long before the people, and has for many years exercised almost kingly duties, that in some respects his assumption of the crown will not make any change outwardly in the order and direction of the realm. He has lived to be spoken of as the most popular Englishman in the three kingdoms, and popularity with their subjects is the strength and surety and comfort of those who are called to sit on thrones. Excluded from the overt business of statecraft, by reason of his position as a member of the Royal Family, he has confined his political activities to foreign affairs, in which he is an admitted past master, and has done the State great service.

CONCERN FOR THE PEOPLE.

He has also been able to concern himself with the social interests of the people. He has inaugurated and assisted many reforms for their amelioration and advancement. He has taken much trouble to understand the details of national movements and the history, objects and work of the many institutions which have benefited directly or indirectly by his patronage. By his own example as a giver, and by judiciously tinted suggestions, he has obtained gifts and endowments for hospitals, orphanages and religious and other funds. His reputation as a business man has won for him among a nation of business men a sincerity of respect, which royal rank, combined with conspicuous good nature, absence of ostentation, and easy, yet dignified, manners, would have failed by themselves to achieve. Like his parents, he has remembered that British people are no longer inclined to justify the jibe of Swift that

Law and Gospel both determine
All virtues lodge in royal ermine.

The education of the young Prince was planned with an extraordinary display of anxious forethought. Leading statesmen and bishops of the Established Church, university authorities and trusted advisers of the Royal Family were consulted in turn. Even the general public took a hand in the discussions on the subject. Ultimately the momentous question was decided. In effect it was resolved that "the best way to build up a noble and princely character was to bring it into intelligent sympathy with the best movements of the age"; that early in life the Prince should be brought into close touch with the people of the kingdom and of the whole Empire if practicable ; that he should know the commerce, the industries and the social life of his future subjects, as well as the science of government ; and that also, as opportunity offered, he should be made familiar with the rule and general conditions of European nations. The preliminary work of this vast programme was undertaken before he had reached his seventh year. Before his seventeenth year, he had received tuition in all these subjects, and also in the German, French and Italian languages, Roman law, mathematics, philosophy, chemistry and military exercises. He had, moreover, been taken on tours in Germany, Italy and Ireland, in each instance with a view to his education.

EXPERIENCE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

The Prince began his experience in public life early, as his mother had done. Like her, too, he came well out of the ordeal of his first appearances among the people as a representative of Royalty. During the Crimean war, Canada levied and equipped a regiment of infantry to assist the mother country, and in return the Canadians asked the Queen to visit her American possessions. Her Majesty was unable to accept the invitation, as it was considered undesirable that she should be exposed to the risks of so long a journey. Her Majesty was then asked by the Canadians to appoint one of her sons Governor-General of the Dominion, but the extreme youth of the princes put that quite out of the question. The Queen, however, promised that when the Prince of Wales was old enough he should visit Canada in her stead. This visit he paid in his eighteenth year. The American President, Mr. Buchanan, sent him an invitation through the Queen to pay a visit also to the United States. The visit to Canada was one long triumphal procession, marred by no unpleasant incident. The Prince's trip through Canada was the first occasion on which the telegraph system was used to any lavish extent for press work. The enthusiasm in Canada was equalled by the furore of excitement caused by the Prince's visit to the United States.

In the autumn of 1862 the preliminaries of the Prince's marriage with the Princess Alexandra were arranged. In November of that year the Princess paid a brief visit to the Queen at Osborne, where her beauty and winsome manners charmed all hearts. The Princess's public landing in England took place on 6th March, 1863. Her entry into the metropolis was a great triumph, the city being in gala dress and the populace showing extraordinary enthusiasm. The marriage was celebrated on 10th March, in the Chapel Royal at Windsor, in the presence of a brilliant assembly.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

In 1862 the Prince made an Eastern tour, which extended to Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Turkey and Greece, the trip ending at Marseilles, whence he proceeded on a brief visit to the French Emperor, Napoleon III., at Fontainebleau. In 1868 the Prince visited Ireland, and to show his confidence in the sentiment of orderliness in the Dublin populace, the usual precaution on occasions of great ceremonials of lining the streets with troops to preserve a passage way was dispensed with, the responsibility in this respect being left with the people themselves. The great epoch of the Prince's illness occurred in 1871. Intense alarm was manifested in England in November of that year on its being announced that the heir to the throne was stricken down at Sandringham with typhoid fever, the malady from which his father died. The Queen proved herself a devoted nurse. After five days of illness, the Prince was recovering, when he had a serious relapse. It was thought that his life could not be saved, and that the shock of the bereavement would be fatal to the Queen, whose health was much impaired. Only two precarious lives stood between the country and a regency. At the end of December, however, it was announced that he was out of danger, and the people were stirred with a great sympathetic feeling, which found expression in most demonstrative public rejoicings.

In the eighties a great sensation was produced in England by the publication of an ably written brochure entitled "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London". The title passed into a by-word. It was shown that in London, the centre of wealth and civilisation, men and women were herded together in attics and cellars in a fashion that outraged every idea of health and decency. The Prince of Wales became the active head of a committee, which took up the work of investigating and improving the housing of the poor. His energy and interest were remarked by everyone and went a long way to show that a royal personage in these days is no idler nor a mere selfish upholder of class interests. It was an open secret that the Prince was anxious to give similar service on the Labour Commission appointed a few years later, but he was prevented from doing so by the Government of the day for "State reasons". In the establishment of the Imperial Institute at Kensington, he was permitted a freer hand. His interest in the colonial possessions of the Empire had previously been shown to be considerable. It will interest British people in this part of the Empire to know that his idea on this subject, as expressed in his own words, is that "we should aim at making British subjects in Canada or Australia feel as much citizens of the Empire as if they lived in Kent or Sussex". The Prince's visits to Canada and India had given him a conception of the importance of the colonies such as no other member of the Royal Family possessed.

A LEADER OF SOCIETY.

As a leader of society in England the social characteristics of the Prince were admitted by one of his least friendly critics among English journalists to be an unfailing courtesy, an unwearying patience, a marvellous memory for names and faces, a genial hospitality, and a kindly tendency to take the best view of a doubtful reputation. He has been known to deviate but seldom from the strict English social standard, and when he has done so, it has been almost invariably to mark his independence towards some current judgment passed, whether rightly or wrongly, upon a public personage who enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship.

His tastes are so catholic that they range from melodrama at the Adelphi to grand opera at Covent Gardens, and many actors and singers have been admitted to his friendship. More than one "theatrical" dinner has taken place at Marlborough House, leading actors and dramatic authors being brought together for pleasant intercourse. One of the best aspects of the Prince's character as a representative English gentleman in his home life has been his position as a landowner in Norfolk.

His personal interest in agriculture and in stock breeding has been a well-known family trait. In no respect has his Majesty been more of the typical Englishman than in his liking for all forms of out-door sport. In later years he has been associated more in the public mind with "the sport of kings", and the Royal colors—purple, gold band, scarlet sleeves and black and velvet cap, with gold fringe—have become familiar on most of the English classic courses, where he has won many of the most notable events. It is generally agreed that he is an excellent judge of a horse. He has also been a prominent yachtsman. From this brief and very inadequate sketch, it will be recognised that our present King, by his sympathy with the highest conceptions of our national destiny, by his personal concern about the social conditions of his people, by his interest in their commercial and industrial pursuits, and by his active participation in the popular amusements and pastimes, as well as in the humanitarian and charitable movements, he is a man in every way representative of his generation, and one who must necessarily have a profound knowledge of the native qualities and idiosyncrasies of the virile races over whom he is now to reign.

THE KING'S FIRST YEAR.

King Edward VII. completed the first year of his reign in February, a year which showed that if he was popular as Prince of Wales, he is doubly so as our reigning monarch By his unfailing tact, courtesy, and, above all, kindness of heart, he has endeared himself to his subjects to such an extent that it is no exaggeration to say that he is out and away the most popular of living rulers and probably the most popular king Britain ever had.

At the very outset he showed his consideration by making the period of public mourning for the late Queen as brief as circumstances would permit—an act of gracious forethought that was fully appreciated by tradesmen throughout the kingdom. In those early days after the great bereavement he never once allowed his personal grief to leave him unmindful of the manner in which his servants were performing their several duties, one of the most notable instances of this being the gracious message of February 7 of last year, in which his Majesty thanked the police for the admirable manner in which they had kept the streets and regulated the vast crowds on the occasion of Queen Victoria's memorable funeral procession through London. On the previous day, too, the King presented medals to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's company of the Grenadier Guards, which had formed the guard of honour in charge of the late Queen's remains ; while it was on the 18th of the following month that he presented the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the gun detachments of the Royal Horse Artillery and Household troops forming the bearer-party at his mother's funeral at Windsor with medals. On arriving at Paddington from Windsor on February 18 his Majesty, while standing on the station platform, asked for the railway dog, Tim. The famous little Irish terrier almost immediately bounded from one of the carriages, where he had been collecting for the Great Western Widows and Orphans' Fund, paused, and wagged his tail interrogatively at the King. Dropping some gold coins into the box, his Majesty smiled, and then joined the Queen, who had been a smiling witness of the incident, which was so truly characteristic of our King, who is never so taken up with affairs of State but that he manages to think of charity in one form or another.

SYMPATHY WITH MEDICAL CHARITIES.

Medical science in all its branches has always had the King's keenest sympathy and his most cordial support, and even during his Majesty's visit to Germany he managed, on February 27, to pay a visit to a hospital for lung diseases. Indeed, our King has always taken a particular interest in consumption, a striking instance of this being his notable message at the opening of the British Congress on Tuberculosis on July 22 last : while it was quite recently the public learned that his Majesty had decided to devote Sir Ernest Cassel's munificent gift of £200,000 to the erection of a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients in this country. And in this connection it is interesting to know that King Edward never loses an opportunity of encouraging his wealthy friends to devote their surplus riches to charitable purposes. It was on July 25 that his Majesty delivered a memorable address to delegates of the Tuberculosis Congress, whom he received in the throne room at Marlborough House. In the course of it he took occasion to point out that there was still one other dread scourge besides consumption that medical men had to combat—namely, cancer. To the conqueror of that dread disease the King said he thought that a statue ought to be erected in every capital in the world—a reference that was all the more pathetic when one remembers that his late sister, the Empress Frederick, whom he used to wheel about in her bath-chair in the grounds of Friedrichshof during his last visit to her, fell a victim to the malady.

One of the prettiest incidents of the first year of the King's reign occurred on July 12th last, when his Majesty as well as his Consort, made a point of being present at the reception of a deputation by the little Prince Edward of York at Marlborough House, when ten scholars from the Duke of York's School presented the young Prince with an album to mark the centenary of the foundation. It was a pretty scene, and a characteristically gracious act of our King. On a par with this is the special command which Sergeant Charles Parker, of Q. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, received on July 25th to appear at St. James Palace to receive the V. C. at the hands of his Majesty for his gallantry at Sanna's Post on March 31st, 1900. A companion incident to this occurred recently when the King presented a hero of the high seas, Mr. James Haylett, with the award made to him by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution in recognition of his gallant services on the occasion of the disaster to the Caistor lifeboat last December. Again, none of the 2,000 Yeomen or the spectators who were present on that occasion is likely to forget his Majesty's presentation of medals at the Horse Guards' Parade in the pouring rain on July 26th last, for the King never disappoints people if he can possibly avoid doing so, no matter how great the inconvenience or trouble he occasions himself.

Lastly, we will recall the gracious act that stirred the little Welsh town of Nantymoel, which nestles among the mountains of Glamorganshire, with loyalty to the Throne. A workman's hall was in course of erection there, and, inasmuch as the town belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster, the King, on hearing of the work, forwarded a donation of £200 towards it early in November—a gift that will not soon be forgotten by the honest toilers who are now beginning to benefit by it. Such, then, are a few examples of our King's character, and they serve to show how Edward VII, is not only a popular monarch but is also beloved by his subjects for his kindly and manly qualities.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

When on March 7, 1863, the daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark set her foot on English soil, there were great rejoicings throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. The Princess came to England for her wedding accompanied by her father, and mother, and eldest brother, making almost a triumphal progress through the cities on her way. At Gravesend she stepped on shore treading on flowers which had been strewn on the pier by 60 young girls clad in red and white—the national colours of the House of Denmark. Prince Albert Edward and his bride made their way along the gaily decorated streets—flowers everywhere, banner's flying bells ringing, and on-lookers cheering and shouting. Half a million thronged the streets, and a way for the carriage was made with difficulty through the crowd, who were all eagerness to catch a glimpse of 'the Sea King's Daughter from over the Sea." The good looks of the Princess went a long way towards captivating the public, for these were taken as evidences of her amiable disposition. And they were not wrong in their judgment, for Queen Alexandra, as all the world knows, is one of the most beautiful, gracious, and loveable women of her time, with a tender heart ever responsive to the cry of the poor and needy. A contemporary, in speaking of her Majesty, says: "In attempting to delineate the character of Queen Alexandra, we make no apology for assigning her to the feminine position—considering that woman was the final and crowning work of the Creation. A biographer of the late Queen Victoria apologised profusely for calling her a "woman,' and gave elaborate argument to show that such an epithet might be applied even to a great monarch without offence."

The wedding of the "Sea King's Daughter" took place on March 10 at St. George's Chapel, at Windsor. It was the first ceremony of its kind which had been held within its walls since the time of King Henry I. About 1000 guests were present, and the gorgeous uniforms and dresses of the ladies formed a never-to-be forgotten spectacle. At an early hour the brilliant assembly began to take their seats, and as the time for the ceremony approached, the purple and gold silk curtains of the nave were drawn aside to admit the various processions. The entry of the Royal family and Queen's household, preceded by the blare of trumpets and the roll of kettle-drums, was a magnificent sight, the Royal ladies advancing at a slow pace, the most stately of all being Princess Mary of Cambridge. Then the Prince of Wales took his place at the altar, and the curtains were once more thrown back to admit the bride. The Princess wore a gown of superb white satin, heavily embroidered in silver and trimmed with Brussels lace. The train of silver more antique was adorned with sprays of orange-blossoms and myrtle, the veil being also of Brussels lace. The neck, arms, girdle, and hair of the bride were ablaze with jewels. Conspicuous among them was the bridegroom's gift, a necklace of diamonds and pear-shaped pearls. The bouquet holder, even, was thickly studded with jewels and attached with a chain of pearl and gold. Seldom had so much natural loveliness been adorned with such a wealth of art. The Princess was attended by eight bridesmaids—daughters of peers of the realm.

Then followed the wedding breakfast at St. George's Hall,

to perform before her at Marlborough House. Thus she has brought forward many unknown singers by her kind thoughtfulness.

Among her Majesty's many hobbies, her love of nature must be counted one of the most interesting. She is extremely fond of gardening, and has devoted much time to the practical part of it, taking a keen interest in anything that concerns floriculture at her beautiful home at Sandringham. When staying in Norfolk she is frequently to be seen wandering in and out of the magnificent green-houses which are so notable a feature of the splendid gardens. Her favourite flowers are said to be the lilies of the valley, but which blossom is to be the "Coronation flower" has been a great matter of speculation among the English florists. That roses are also appreciated by Queen Alexandra is evidenced by the fact that a new rosary is just being completed at Windsor. Several thousands of roses are to be planted in the most garden below the Round Tower, and also in the private grounds of the home park.

Queen Alexandra's pets have also formed the subject of many interesting articles, and her horses, ponies, dogs, birds, and fowls are all affectionately regarded by her Majesty. The Queen has been a fearless rider from her earliest years, when she galloped by her father's side in the Deer Forest at Bernstoff. The King of Denmark, we learn, had all his children taught to ride and drive, and he himself is a noted equestrian. Since her severe illness Queen Alexandra has ridden on the off side, and on specially constructed saddles. Her slight and graceful figure is never seen to better advantage than when on horseback, and anyone meeting her to-day riding about Sandringham roads might easily mistake her for hero wn daughter. "In the harness room where her Majesty's brown saddles and her dainty riding whips mounted with gold make a pretty show," says "The Lady's Realm" "there are mementoes of departed pets. The hoops of various horses are ranged on a table; but the most interesting of all are the ears and forelock of Viva, the Queen's favourite' riding hack, who died in 1899, aged 28. There is also a model of this beautiful creature. It will be remembered that a silver representation of Viva was given to the Queen by her children on her silver wedding day."

The Queen's warm friendship for Mr. Gladstone was purely personal. Politics and statesmen have no attraction in her eyes, nor do circumstances demand that her power in such matters need be exercised. Even when she is truly crowned as Queen we all of us know that her sympathies and activities will remain as heretofore in essaying to relieve human suffering and by exercising her womanly influence in the cause of right. She has constantly shown a desire to promote the higher education of women and has given much assistance to the nursing movement. All those who have been in her service speak in enthusiastic terms of her thoughtful consideration for those about her and of her reluctance to give any unnecessary trouble.

On the 26th we will rejoice over the crowning of our beloved Queen Alexandra and thousands of loyal subjects will be ready to cry with one voice the words which have lived in the hearts of the nation since that memorable day when is welcomed "the Sea King's daughter from over the Sea"—

Oh, joy to the people and joy to the Throne!
Alexandra!

THE REGALIA OF ENGLAND.

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES.

The regalia, as used at the coronation service, consists of this Imperial Crown, with which the sovereign is crowned, St. Edward's staff which is carried immediately before him in the processions before and after the ceremony, the Royal Sceptre, otherwise known as the Sceptre with the Cross, which is put in his right hand after the crown has been placed on his head, the Orb which he carries in his left hand, the Royal Sword of State with which he is girded, the Golden Brackels, the Golden Spurs, the Symbol of Chivalry, and the Ring. Three other Swords of State, the Curtana or the pointless Sword of Mercy, the Sword of Justice to the Spiritnality, the Sword of Justice to the Temporality, are all carried before the Sovereign by high officers of State. For the Queen consort there are a crown and a sceptre. The consecrating oil is carried in a golden vessel in the shape of an Eagle, called the Ampulla, and is poured into a beautiful golden spoon of great antiquity from which the anointing is made. These comprise the Insignia which are actually required for the ceremony, but the State treasures of the regalia include many dishes, spoons and other articles of plate used at both the ceremony and the banquet, a very valuable service of sacramental plate and a baptismal font used at Royal christenings. Sad to relate none of these, but golden spoon, can boast of any great antiquity. In fact with this one exception they were all made for the coronation of Charles II. In all recent coronations the Imperial Crown has been re-made for each Sovereign. Queen Anne complained that the crown used by Charles II. and James II. and William III. was too heavy, so it was broken up and a new one constructed. It was altered for George I., George II. and George III. but was entirely broken up and another one made for George IV. This crown is said to have been worth £150,0s. It weighed five and a half pounds, so after the return procession on arrival at Westminster Hall for the banquet the King was glad to exchange it for one which was only half the weight, made for the occasion, the jewels being lent. This second crown was hired from the Court jewellers for £7,000, but as it was not returned as soon as had been stipulated in the contract, an extra charge of £2,000 or £4,000 was made. The crown worn by Queen Victoria at her coronation was especially made for her. It contains the following precious stones—one large ruby irregularly polished, one large broad spread ruby, sixteen sapphires, eleven emeralds, four rubies, one thousand three hundred and sixty-three brilliant diamonds, one thousand two hundred and seventy-three rose diamonds, one hundred and forty-seven table diamonds, four drop-shaped pearls and two hundred and seventy-three pearls. It has a crimson velvet cap with an ermine border and is lined with white silks and weighs thirty nine ounces and five pennyweights troy.

THE ANCIENT REGALIA.

The ancient regalia of England was very valuable and included some articles of exquisite workmanship. The Imperial crown with which all the sovereigns up to Charles I. were crowned, called St. Edward's Crown was first worn by King Alfred, and as he was the first king who was crowned, his predecessors having been only elected and anointed, one would have thought that this circumstance alone would have been sufficient to preserve it from destruction. He was regarded by his subjects with peculiar veneration and the use of his crown at later coronations gave additional lustre to the grand ceremonial and served to impart a special element of sanctity to the personage upon whose head it was placed.

The present regalia, of which mention has already been made, was made early in Charles II's reign at a cost of about £32,000. The old name of each object was retained as the old pattern was copied as far as was possible. Many of the same stones, too, were made up with the new jewels as it was possible in many cases to trace these and get possession of them again. One or two curious legends are attached to some of the stones in the Imperial crown. In the centre of the diamond Maltese cross which is in front of the crown is a great ruby which is pierced through, the upper part of the piercing being filled up with a small ruby. This stone was once the property of the King of Granada. Pedro the Cruel, of Castile, knowing him to be in danger at one time offered him a safe conduct through his country, and when the King having accepted his protection, was quite in his power, he murdered him for the sake of the treasure he had with him.

THE SCOTCH REGALIA.

Although the English Regalia infinitely surpass those of the Northern Kingdom, both in workmanship and intrinsic value, yet the history of the latter has borne so remarkable and so romantic a character, that they deserve considerably more attention than a mere passing allusion. The employment of a crown at the commencement of a new reign is an early feature of sovereignty in Scotland, as in other nations. At the coronation of Malcolm Canmore, in 1057, the high privilege of conducting a new monarch to his royal seat was permanently annexed to the Earldom of Fife a ceremony which plainly implies the use of a crown. Some two and a half centuries later, Edward I. poured forth his fury upon the unhappy John Baliol. The distracted kingdom was stripped of every vestige of independent sovereignty. The unscrupulous plunderers fell upon the sacred Stone and transported it, without more ado, to London; while the crown and such regal ornaments as were at that time in existence, were probably broken up. At any rate, they disappeared for ever.

When, however, the gallant Bruce had once more rallied the drooping spirits of his countrymen, he proceeded forth with to reassert his country's rights. Like the ancient Scotch Kings who had gone before him Bruce was inaugurated at Scone, in 1308, with as much solemnity as a maimed ceremonial would permit. In the absence of the Stone of Destiny, the new monarch had to content himself with the chair of which it had at one time probably formed a part—while a plain circlet of gold was substituted for the old time-honoured crown of Scotland, gone never to return. Six brief years passed away, and the positions were reversed. The victor of Bannockburn proceeded to impose his ruthless and triumphant terms upon the craven-spirited son of a mighty father. Yet, strange to say, during all the negotiations which then ensued between the Bruce and Edward II., not one single solitary reference is recorded of the crown. It can scarcely be doubted but that the crown had been altered, or more probably still, destroyed, beyond all hope of recovery. Judging then by this fact, combined with the special character of its own ornamentation, we may reasonably assume that the present diadem of Scotland now to be viewed in the crown room of Edinburgh Castle, dates from the first quarter of the fourteenth century. It was distinctly mentioned, for the first time, at the coronation of King David II in 1329, and from that time forward it was employed at the coronations of all the Scotch Kings in succession. The sixteenth century, and more especially the reign of King James V., witnessed a considerable development in the ornamentation of this crown, together with the addition of at least one important item to the Scotch Regalia . . . During the century which followed, both Charles I. and Charles II., despite the superior position conferred by their connection with English sovereignty, were compelled to undergo the ancient rites of the Scotch Kingdom at Scone in 1633 and 1651 respectively; the strength of the political feeling displayed in the North precluding all attempts to dispense with the national ceremony.

CROMWELL'S VANDALISM.

With the coronation of the last named monarch however, a fateful era commenced in the history of the Scotch Regalia. A few brief years, and Cromwell with his Ironsides were sweeping over the land like a scourge. Visions of Edward Plantagenet, or some still more terrible "Hammer of the Scots," were filling all hearts with abject terror. And so in the hope of attaining some real safety for their national treasures the authorities placed the Regalia in Dunottar Castle, an impregnable rock overhanging the waves of the North Sea. Here George Ogilvie of Barras, a gallant soldier, defended his almost sacred charge night and day, stoutly refusing to surrender them under any pretext whatsoever. But, still, the threatened danger grew closer and closer at hand. Attempts were made to discover a more secure resting place for the Regalia, by removing them to some inaccessible Highland fastness; but every effort collapsed in utter failure. At length, Lambert and his army sat down before Dunottar Castle, and the doom of the English Regalia seemed to be within an ace of repetition in the North. As has so frequently happened, however, female ingenuity proved equal to a perilous emergency, and the danger was averted. Three ladies shared the burden of this anxious secret the Countess Dowager-Mareschal, Lady Keith, with Mrs. Ogilvie and Christian Grainger, wives respectively of the Governor of the Castle and the neighbouring parish priest. The crown, sword, and sceptre were carefully concealed in bundles of lint, and conveyed, by means of this subterfuge, through the ranks of the blockading army to the little church of Kineff, four miles distant. Here Grainger and his wife carefully secreted them. Dunottar very shortly fell but no severity could wring the secret from either of the Ogilvies; not even the sufferings and privation which ultimately cost the poor lady her life. A period of sickening suspense followed, but the astuteness of the Countess Marschal once more stood her in good service. She succeeded in placing pursuers upon a wrong track, with the result that the Regalia remained in their hiding-place beneath the pavement of Kineff church, being guarded with loving care by the Graingers, husband and wife, until with the advent of the Restoration happier days dawned upon the land.

CORONATION TRAGEDIES.

RICHARD II'S BANQUET.

"Cover your heads, and mock not flesh and blood with solemn reverence."

S peaks Shakespeare's Richard II., that luckless son of the "Black Prince," the King whose birth and death were equally wrapped in mystery, whose life was spent in perpetual war, the most tragic, the most awful of mediæval figures.

It is not probable that Shakespeare had in his mind the same historical memories that will suggest themselves to many whose eyes are turned towards the Coronation of the latest of the English Kings. With the exception of George IV's Coronation, no crowning in national annals has ever been more magnificent than that of Richard II. on July 26th, 1777, the King being then in his eleventh year. It was the occasion of the first recorded appearance of the King's Champion, Sir John Dymoke: and it was further remarkable as affording the first detailed account of the proceedings of the Court of Claims.

On the morning in question the King rose early, and, having received mass in his private chapel, came down into the great hall, "arraid in the fairest vestments, and with buskins only upon his feet." At the Abbey, while the Litany was chanted, the eleven-year-old King lay prostrate before the altar, whence he was conducted to his throne, on a platform in the centre of the nave. The entire ceremony of the Coronation so much exhausted him that he was borne back to the palace in a litter carried by knights. He soon, however, appeared at the banquet, where he created four earls and nine knights and partook of a splendid though somewhat disturbed repast. To make the joviality more or less general "in the midst of the King's palace was a marble pillar, raised hollow upon steps, on the top whereof was a great gilt eagle placed under whose feet in the chapiter of the pillars, divers kinds of wine came gushing forth at four several places all the day long: neither was any forbidden to receive the same, were he never "so poor or abased."

After dinner the King retired with a number of nobility to his chamber and was entertained till the time of supper with dancing and ministrelsy. The profuse extravagance of this Coronation was made the excuse for the immense demands on Parliament. Afterwards it assuredly started that hatred which ended in Richard's deposition and violent death. Poor little King! Not by any means enough sympathy has been expended upon his most lamentable history.

The magnificence which attended the Coronation of George IV. had no such tragic ending, though it was marred by one most tragic incident. So George IV. is also to be pitied. He wanted the event to be the most splendid ever celebrated in Europe. He passed days and nights with his familiar friends discussing questions of dress, colours, fashions and effects. His own costume relates one industrious writer of the time, was to him a subject of intense anxiety, and when his costly habits were completed so desirous was he to witness their effects that he had one of his own servants attired in the Royal garments, and contemplated with considerable satisfaction the sight of a menial pacing up and down the room in the Monarch's garb. It may stand perhaps as a significant moral on the vanity of clothes that His Majesty in the earlier part of the day showed some symptoms of bodily weakness, and was forced to wait for assistance before descending from the platform into the Abbey.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S DESCRIPTION.

The date of the ceremony was July 19th, 1821, and no less a writer than Sir Walter Scott has condescended to leave behind him an ecstatic account of a pageant which, if it was the most gorgeous ever exhibited in England, excited far less enthusiasm in the public generally than the Coronation of any of King George's predecessors.

"It was peculiarly delightful," says the same pious chronicle, "to see the King receive from the Royal brethren, but in particular from the Duke of York the fraternal kiss in which they acknowledged their Sovereign. . . . I never heard plaudits given more from the heart than those that were thundered upon the Royal brethren when they were thus pressed to each other's bosome" but so much for that appreciative pen: Let us glance at the other little picture of family affection which turned all George IV.'s elaborate magnificence to dust and ashes.

This incident was no other than the unsuccessful attempt of his Majesty's repudiated Consort to be present in the Abbey and be crowned as Queen-Consort. Accompanied by Lord and Lady Hood and Lady Hamilton, Queen Caroline, of unhappy memory, presented herself at one of the Abbey doors as early as seven in the morning. Lord Hood, having desired admission for her Majesty, the door-keepers drew across the entrance, and requested to see the tickets. "I present you your Queen," exclaimed Lord Hood, "surely it is not necessary for her to have a ticket" The Queen herself, smiling, but still in some agitation, added: "Yes, I am your Queen; will you admit me"? "My orders are specific," rejoined one of the doorkeepers, "we are to admit no person without a peer's ticket". For a full quarter of an hour Queen and doorkeepers and chivalrous nobleman wrangled in this way over the momentous question, but without avail, Lord Hood gave in so far as to produce a peer's ticket for one person. The name in whose favour it had been drawn had been erased, and the name of "Wellington" substituted. But the Queen declined to make of this to enter the Abbey unattended. Lord Hood then said that it was clear that no provision had been made for the accommodation of her Majesty, and she had better retire to her carriage. Some persons within the porch of the Abbey laughed and uttered some exclamations of disrespect. That called for a well-deserved rebuke from Lord Hood, "We expected, at least, to have met with the conduct of gentlemen. Such conduct is neither manly nor mannerly." As the Queen was escorted to the carriage by constables it was noticed that she was crying tears of mortification. And mortification killed her. Within a few weeks her body was borne through London in its coffin and farewell Queen? "Cover your heads, and mock not flesh and blood with solemn reverence."

THE OLD ABBEY.

ITS HISTORY RETOLD.

It may not be without interest to give a few facts in regard to the history of the building into which come ten thousand spectators will be admitted to-day to witness the Coronation ceremony.

The Abbey occupies the site of a church to the honour of God and St. Peter commenced by Sebert about A. D. 616 on Thorney Island, "overgrown with thorns and environed with water." In those early Saxon times the river flowed sraight from above Lambeth to Limehouse, and the banks which are now curved and terraced with wharves and houses were for miles occupied by marshes and small dagoons. In the midst of these, opposite to the spot at which the Watlin street from Chester met the Watling street from Dover, the two ends being connected by a ford, stood Thorney. It was only at high water that it really was an island. When the tide was low the Saxons could thread their way from the low hillock Tothill across the marshland almost dry-footed; but at high water the sandy prominence of Thorney stood out above the flood, a landmark for miles. It had a geographical importance, for it was here, as has been said, that the Roman road from the north emerged from the great forest of Middlesex, and the river was so fordable that the sport was the main highway of traffic. So Sebert chose the site for the church he had set his heart on building, and records go to show that a church was indeed erected.

HOW THE CHURCH WAS DEDICATED.

Of its consecration a curious legend exists. The day chosen for the ceremony was dark and stormy, and torrents of rain fell, so that the church reared on the sandy promontory was cut off from the land, and the procession could not make its way thither. The night was lowering and tempestuous, but this did not deter one bold fisherman from being afloat drawing his nets for salmon. The tale goes he was hailed from the south side by a cloaked stranger, who bade him row to Thorney. The puzzled boatman "pulled" his unknown passenger to the island, and then, resting on his oars, saw a strange sight. For in a few minutes lights appeared in the windows of the church, and the sound of angelic voices and music came across the dark waters to him. Then all was still, and the stranger, calling to him, travelled once more across the river, and round his head the fisher saw a halo, and sinking on his knees in fear, the fellow declared he heard a voice saying: "I am St. Peter, who bear the keys, and I have blessed my church." And that night the boatman had a miraculous draught of fishes, and when the morning came he took to the island an offering of salmon, and laid it by the church door. Years afterwards the custom still prevailed and offerings of fish were made at the high altar.

THE FIRST ABBEY.

Of this first building not one stone remains. It had been completed three centuries later by King Edgar, when it was named from being the "Minister west" of St. Paul's. It was entirely destroyed by the Danes, and in its place was reared the first Abbey Church by Edward the Confessor, who gave to its treasury rich vestments, a Golden Crown and sceptre, a dalmatic, an embroidered pall, a pair of spurs, and other insignia to be used at the sovereign's Coronation. The church was consecrated in 1065, and in it the ill-fated Harold is believed to have been crowned. Certain it is that William the Conqueror was here crowned on Christmas Day, 1066, to the accompaniment of the cries and groans of unhappy Saxon crowds gathered outside who were brutally massacred by the Norman soldier. Previous to the Confessor's day the church at Winchester had been the place of Coronation, and it was there in 1042 that the pious king had been consecrated head of the kingdom. But from the Conquest the Abbey became the national church, and all English sovereigns have since been crowned within its walls. The Confessor had lived chiefly at Westminster walls, and the church he built survived him nearly two centuries, till Henry III., in veneration for his memory, undertook to rebuild it on the same spot in 1220. Of the Confessor's church very little survives. The only parts to-day remaining are the Pyx house south of the present Abbey, the substructure of the dormitory, and the south side of the cloisters.

THE ABBOT'S REALM.

Hardly had this new building been completed than it was almost entirely destroyed by fire but it was restored by the first and second Edwards. Successive endowments and rich gifts had brought great territorial as well as spiritual dignity to the Abbey Church in those early years. It had a stately monastery attached with greater and lesser sanctuaries and almonries its bell towers, chapels' prisons, gate-houses, and boundary walls formed a mass of building of which we can scarcely form an idea. In addition to all the land round it, extending from Thames to what is now Oxford-st, and from the present Vaxhallbridge-rd, the Strand, the Abbot held sway over 97 towns and villages, 17 hamlets and 216 manors: His officers fed hundreds of persons daily, and one of his priests entertained the first Edward in a "pavilion at Tothill," when the guests were so many that 700 dishes did not suffice for the first table. The Abbots possessed special privileges and honours, such as being custodians of the Coronation regalia, sitting as Spiritual Lords in Parliament, and exercising jurisdiction "within their liberties," and, greatest perhaps of, all, the right of extending sanctuary to those who offended against the kingdom's laws.

THE PRESENT BUILDING.

The restored church of the Edwards is the Abbey we know, though only so in design for it was added to in nearly every design, and was not completed till 1735, when the western towers were built, but the nave had been finished by Richard II. Nicholas Litlington, Abbot in the time of Edward III., added several abbatial buildings, including the Hall, the west and south sides of the great Cloister, the Granary and the Jerusalem Chamber. In this latter died Henry IV., brought there from the Confessor's shrine in a fit of apoplexy and here too, tradition has it, the unfortunate little Edward V. was born. But the most notable addition was commenced in 1502, when Henry VII. pulled down the Chapel of the Virgin and replaced it with the chapel which to-day bears his name and which has been called the "miracle of the architectural world." With the advent of his son came bad times for the Abbey, for Henry VIII, cast hungry eyes upon its rich endowments and stripped it of most of its property, turning Westminster into a bishopric. Mary reversed her father' decree, and reappointed Abbot and monks; but Elizabeth re-Protestantised the famous old fane, though she restored much its endowments, increased the establishment, and Westminster School. In the times of Cromwell most of revenues were devoted to the public services, but the Restoration put this right, and if the Deans of the Collegiate Church succeeded to scanter privileges and less amply filled offers, they have been at least compensated by the increasing dignity and prestige which must ever surround the ecclesiastic who rules over the venerable church which for close on eight centuries has been identified with the destinies of England.

SOME CORONATION ANECDOTES.

The compiler of an old volume, entitled "Coronation Anecdotes or Select and Interesting Fragments of English Coronation Ceremonies", gives some curious information regarding previous coronations "Giles Gossip" the compiler not inappropriately, with the oldest thing connected with coronation ceremonies—"the ancientest respected monument in the world" the stone which forms the chief part of the Regal Chair in Westminster Abbey. Wonderful is the history of the stone if we are to credit the history-writing gossips who preceded Giles, and on whose work he largely draws. It is the identical stone on which the patriarch Jacob slept and poured oil at Luz. It was taken from Egypt into Spain by a Greek who was "the sonne of Cecrops, who builded the city of Athens" It passed from the city of Compestella in Spain into Ireland about 700 B C and "out of Ireland into Albion" some three and a half centuries later. It was found at Dunstaffnage, wherever that may be, by King Kennith in the ninth century, and was by him enclosed in a wooden chair and removed to the Abbey of Scone, where for 450 years "all kings of Scotland war crown it" upon it. When Edward and the Bruce were at loggerheads and the latter came off victor "besyde mony othir crueltio done he King Edward Lang Schankis, the said chair of merbylliwes taikin be Inglismen and brocht out of Scone to London and put into Westmonistar, quhaer it remains to our dayis" Stone of Fate and the Stone of Fortusse are names which it has gone by, and its possession was said to have been essential to the preservation of regal power. Kennith, who had it removed to Scone, had it engraved with Latin verse, which has been England.

Or Fate is blind,
Or Scots shall find,
Where'er this stone,
A Royal throne.

One important property of this stone should not be unnoticed. It is said to furdish a test of legitimate Royal descent, "yielding an oracular sound when a Prince of the true blood is placed upon it, and remaining silent under a more pretender to the Throne". Says our worthy Gossip in commenting on this: "We heard various joyful acclamations on the recent 'Royal day,' but perhaps from that very circumstances, could not distinguish the sound in question."

Having desposed of the Regal Chair and the legends attaching to it Giles Gossip proceeds to deal with the crown and sceptre, the ampulla, the swords of State, of Mercy, of Justice to the Spirituality, and of Justice to the Temporality. Of the last two mentioned we are told that the former is obtuse and the latter sharp at the point, and that "Henry VIII. seems to have exercised his taste in endeavouring to abolish this discrepancy". Then we get any of the Royal ring, spurs, and orb, of St Edward's staff, and of the Royal vestments. Of the spurs we are told that "in later Coronations the abundance of ceremonies has only allowed time for the King's heel to be touched with them"; of the orb, that "being inductive of supreme political powers", it has never been placed in the hands of any but Kings and Queens regnant, although "in the anomalous case of the Coronation of William and Mary as joint Sovereigns the other world' that Alexander wept for he was created, and the spare orb is still to be seen amongst the Royal jewels of England".

Disused Coronation ceremonies next engaged Giles Gossip's attention and he touched upon the slight differences of procedure which have marked successive Coronations," and expatiated upon the triumphal "progresses which formed a striking feature of many of the ceremonies. We have passed by the days when fountains ran wine in the public streets on such occasions of public rejoicing, and history is little likely to repeat itself in this regard, but this must have been a notable feature of the old-time pageantry. When the fourth Henry was crowned "there were nine fountains in Cheapside and other streets he passed through, which perpetually ran with white and red wine"; when Anne Boleyn followed the divorced Catharine in the dignities as well as in the temporary affections of Henry VIII the town was again given every encouragement to get drunk with something besides joy, for "at Gracious Church-street was a costly and marvellous pageant made by the merchauntes of the Stylliarde, for there was the Mount Penasus, with the fountayne of Heiycon, which was of white marble, and iiii. streams, without pype, did rise an elle hye and mette together in a little cuppe above the fountain, which ranne abundantly Racke and Rennishe wyne til night. . . . At the conduite in Cornhill there the graces set in a throne; afore whom was the sprying of grace continually tonyng—wine."

But in other regards, as our anecdotist points out, time has wrought change in the incidents of coronation processions. Time was when the Monarch proceeding Westminster wards was entertained with such turns as we have more properly relegated to our circases and pantomimes. For example, Edward VI, having been harangued by a goodly number of allegorical personages, was edified by being shown "Paul's steple laid at anchor"—"An Arragosen made fast a rope to the battlements of St Paul's, which was also attached to an anchor at the gate at the Dean's house, and descended upon it in the sight of the King and assembled populace, to the no small gratification of both". A similar exhibition was designed for the amusement of Mary when she followed her youthful brother to the Throne, for "one Peter, a Dutchman, placed himself on the weathercock of St. Paul's, holding a steamer in his hand five yards long, occasionally kneeling down on the said weathercock, to the great marvel of the people, and balancing himself sometimes on one foot and sometimes on another." The Coronation Day of Richard I was marked by massacre of Jews. The Champion at the Coronation of George I, is said to have been somewhat nonplussed by having a glove thrown down to him from a gallery, such gage being thrown, it is reported, by Charles Edward, the Pretender, who, staying in London incog, as "Mr Brown," determined to see the coronation of the Monarch of the new dynasty, which was, to the great relief of the nation, ousting his own. Happily too, the relations of our new Sovereign and his loved Consort render unthinkable any such unseemly contretemps as attended the Coronation of George IV, when his Queen was forcibly prevented from taking any part in or even from being a witness of the ceremony. Upon this unpleasant episode Giles Gossip, as a contemporary, enlarge with some particularity, his book is indeed really valuable for the full account which it gives of all details of the ceremonial attendant upon the crowning of George the Fourth, just eighty years ago. Giles Gossip writes as a witness of that ceremony, but he is, besides an able compiler, and his "anecdotes" are as pertinent to-day as they were in the eighteen and twenties.

THE NAVAL SPECTACLE AT SPITHEAD:

Among the various events which the postponement of the Coronation affected was the great naval review which was to have been the closing function of the celebrations in June. But for the postponement that naval demonstration would have provided a coincidence in that it would have been held at the conclusion of the most important war in which England has been engaged since our trouble with Russia in 1854. At the close of that struggle a big Naval Review was held at Spithead, and in 1814, at the apparently successful termination of our war with Napoleon, an imposing naval demonstration took place in the same historic anchorage.

The great fleet gathered in anticipation of the event that was to take place on June 26th; but the news of the King's illness was followed by the orders for the dispersal of the ships. Now they have gathered again and this morning will be drawn up in rainbow fashion at Spithead. The fleet will observe the morning as Sunday and offer special prayers for his Majesty. At the moment of the Coronation a Royal salute from the ships will announce the consummation of the historic event and at night the fleet will be brilliantly illuminated. Some account of the vessels taking part in the demonstration will not be without interest.

The British ships assembled at Spithead number in all 102 vessels. As in 1897, the year of the Diamond Jubilee, there are twenty-one battleships in line, and although from causes which are known to all naval students the average of these vessels has advanced, it has not advanced so much as to detract materially from the power of the vessels. The number of cruisers is less than on that occasion, but this is due to the circumstance that no ships were specially commissioned for this display. Of cruisers of the first class and those protected by side armour there are now ten, as against twelve; but the Sutlej, Ariadne, and Niobe represent classes which were not then in existence and which present many points of improvement. Of the second and third-class cruisers a far larger number were present in 1897, but as there are no less then eight cruisers in reserve ready for commission at once, and sixteen which could be made ready at short notice, no very damaging criticism can be based on this circumstance. The torpedo gunboats, a class to which we have not added recently, remains at about the same number, while of destroyers there would have been several additional specimens of more modern construction.

Of the twenty-seven armoured ships the battleship London is the newest and most powerful. She is a representative of the Formidable class, four of which were laid down in 1898. The London herself was laid down at Portsmouth on December 8 of that year, and, as she only completed her trials quite recently, her construction and equipment have occupied just over four years. She was launched in September, 1899, so that the early stages of her construction were rapidly got over. Since then the London, like so many other British ships, has suffered from the armour-plate difficulty, now, as it is believed, overcome. She is the heaviest class of British ship afloat with her displacement of 15,000 tons, but the improvements in modern armour enabled Sir William White to reduce the side and belt protection to 9ins. Although fitted with the much criticised Belleville boilers, the London has come through her steam trials successfully, attaining the speed and horse-power which she was designed to develop. Her economical speed is 17·5 knots, whilst at four-fifths power 11,718 h.p., the speed was 16·4 knots. At full power the London, like her sister ships Formidable, Implacable, Irresistible, and Bulwark, slightly exceeded the anticipated full speed of 18 knots. The other battleships of this class are the Venerable, Queen, and Prince of Wales, but the armament of the two last-named will be stronger, since they are to mount eight 7·5in. and ten 6in. quickfirers. The London and her sisters, except these two later ones, mount twelve 6in. guns, in addition to the two pairs of 12in. wire guns carried by the whole class. The Formidable, Implacable, Irresistible, and Bulwark have been sent to the Mediterranean, the Venerable is not completed, whilst the Queen and Prince of Wales were both laid down much later. It is of interest to compare the London with the battleship Camperdown, which is the last of our "Admiral" class, and was completed twelve years ago. This ship, like the Anson and Benbow, both of which vessels are at Spithead still ranks as a first-class battleship, and a dozen years back they were justly considered the strongest ships afloat. The Camperdown could then pierce the armour of any ship, throwing from her broadside seven heavy projectiles plus *shells* from smaller guns with an aggregate weight of 3,500lbs. But the corresponding figures for the London are thirty heavy projectiles with the same speed of fire and 16,000lb. of smaller shells. The Camperdown, it is true, has since been supplied with 6in. quickfirers, so that from her lighter guns she can now throw 7,000 lbs in five minutes. Yet the fire of three Camperdowns at the commencement of an action would only equal the fire of one London. Nor does the comparison end here, since the Camperdown class is unable to pierce the thick armour of the London class, nor silence the well-protected 6in. guns of the latter, whilst the 12in. guns of the London would pierce the Camperdown at any point, and her lighter guns destroy the men of the lighter guns of the older type. Besides this, the Londons are faster than the "Admirals" by near two knots, so that a single London would, if well handled, prove a match for four Camperdowns.

Of the six fine battleships of the Majestic type which are now in the Channel Squadron, it is hardly needful to say much here, since the type is familiar to naval officers of all nations. There are in all nine ships of this class, the first of which were completed in 1895. The side armour is of the same thickness (9in.) as that of the London class, but of inferior resistance, and the same has to be said of the bulkhead armour and the plating protecting the guns of the Majesties. Their maximum speed at the trials was 17·5 knots, and they may still be credited with a speed of 17 knots. They are indeed first-class ships of the line, only eclipsed by the Formidables and a few of the latest foreign battleships. They have proved excellent sea boats, and very steady, considered as gun platforms. Their boilers are of the cylindrical type. The flag of Vice-Admiral C. K. Wilson, commanding the Channel Squadron, flies in the Majestic.

The Revenge, Resolution, and Empress of India in the home squadron are representatives of the Royal Sovereign class, eight in number. These ships were designed by Sir William White in 1889, from which period may be dated the great improvement in the building of armoured ships and our firm adherence to continuity of type for contemporary battleships. Types progress, but the important principle of building homogeneous types has been firmly established since the Naval Defence Act. The Revenge was the last of the group to be completed, as recently as 1805, whilst the first of the group, built with unprecedented speed, was commissioned in 1891, just ten years ago. Their main armament of four 13·5in. guns is now growing out of date, the chief weakness of the class will be overcome when the secondary armament is adequately protected by modern armour. This process of renovation, or partial reconstruction, will be applied to four of the class during the present year, and as soon as possible the other four will be similarly strengthened.

The sister battleships Trafalgar and Nile, and the Sans Pareil which is of another type and of smaller displacement, all date back to 1887-88. Their speed is still respectable—16 to 17 knots—but their armour is out of date whilst their heavy guns cannot be rapidly fired. The Collingwood and Edinburgh, completed in 1882, are of much the same type and armament, mounting two pairs of 12in. guns and a secondary armament of six and five 6in. guns. The Edinburgh, however, is very inferior to the Collingwood in speed and like the Devastation steams no faster than 14 knots. This latter has, since 1871, when she was built been re-armed and re-engined and now mounts four 10in. guns, instead of her original muzzle loaders. The sister battleships Hero and Conqueror, are of much smaller tonnage and were both built in the early eighties. These complete the list of twenty-one battleships.

Only one of our new armoured cruisers comes into line at Spithead, this being the Sutlej, one of the six fine cruisers of the Cressy class. Like the Cressy, she was launched at the end of 1899 the Aboukir and Hogue in 1900 and the Bacchante and Euryalus last year. These cruisers are of 12,000 tons displacement and are protected by a belt of 6in. Harveyed steel. They mount two 9·2in. and twelve 6in Q. F. guns, and twenty-five smaller guns. They are all fitted with Belleville boilers, and engines of 21,000 h. p. At her trails, the Sutlej exceeded the contract horse-power, and attained a speed of 21·77 knots on the measured mile, the coal consumption being 2·36lbs. The same speed was attained by the Bacchante and with a much lower coal consumption: but so far the fastest ship of this type is the Hogue which developed on trial 21,432 h.p. and attained the speed of 22·06 knots, with a coal consumption of 2.06lbs. The Sutlej was built and engined by Messrs. J. Brown and Co., the Hogue by Vickers and Maxim. Although it cannot be said that the boilers of this class have caused no trouble or anxiety, it will be seen that the contract power and anticipated speed has been attained by all and exceeded by some of these vessels. The Bacchante is not yet ready for sea whilst the Euryalus launched last June has been delayed by an outbreak of fire in the Barrow shipyard. Naval officers have a high opinion of the Sutlej and her sister ship. It is a long step in the history of shipbuilding from the Sutlej to the other five armoured cruisers which were assembled for the review. There are seven cruisers in the group here so strongly represented by the Immortalite, Orlando Narcissus, Australis, and Calatea. Although they were all launched in 1886-87, and are from sixteen to seventeen years old, these armoured cruisers need not be reckoned obsolete, and they are certainly wonderful ships for their age. Their armoured belt is unduly submerged, and to some extent wasted, nor, as a matter of course, is the plating of modern construction. Their speed, however, is still 18 knots, and their armament, consisting of two 9·2 in, and twelve 6in. Q. F. guns, is up to date. The Admiralty is often censured for having abandoned the building of armoured cruisers for nearly fourteen years, but the policy of building Drakes, Cressys, and Monmouths has been forced upon us by other Powers, and we should not build oostly armoured cruisers even now if it could be avoided. The Sutlej, for example, has cost three-quarters of a million—not much less than a battleship, whilst the cost of maintenance threatens to be equal or even greater. Now the average cost of the Orlando class was but £260,000, from which it will be seen how enormously the cost of building armoured cruisers has increased in fifteen years. Guns, armour, machinery and boilers have all increased in price, and the new armoured cruisers are bound to possess high speed. One fine fleet of firstclass protected cruisers was to have been worthily represented by the Ariadne and Niobe, the former flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Douglas, the new commander-in-chief in the West Indies. These two are of the Diadem class, a group of eight ships, of which the first was completed in 1896. They are of 11,000 tons, and have their vitals protected by the usual type of protective decks. The engines of 18,000 h.p. drive these fine cruisers at a maximum speed of 20·5 knots. The armament is good, consisting of sixteen 6in quickfirers, besides light guns. The Hawke and St. George are also first-class cruisers but of smaller displacement. Their speed is 20 knots and they mount two 9·2 in. guns in addition to ten 6in. Q. F. guns. The Hawke built at Chatham was completed in 1891 at a cost of £365,000, and the St. George contract built was completed in the following year for £377,000. There are practically nine ships in this group if we include the Royal Arthur which diverses slightly from the type. They are ships that can be relied upon as commerce protectors though inferior of course to many that have been built more recently. The problem of commerce protection cannot be solved by the evolution of the costly armoured cruiser, and it is impossible to imagine that we shall abandon the building of swift, unarmoured vessels.

Protected cruisers of the second class were to have been represented by thirteen vessels of five several types. The newest of these is the Hyacinth, completed in 1898, whose boiler contests with the Minerva have influenced the report of the Boiler Committee. The Hyacinth is supposed to steam 20 knots, but has shown no superiority to the Minerva whose cylindrical boilers give her 19·5 knots. But the Hyacinth which, with her displacement of 5,600 tons, is almost identical in size with the Minerva, Dores, Juno and Furious, mounts a far more powerful armament than any of these which is one of the advantages claimed for ships fitted with water-tube boilers, owing to the saving of weight. The Hyacinth mounts eleven 6in. Q. F. guns, whilst the Minerva class carries but five of this calibre, with six 4.7 in. guns. Then we have seven sister cruisers of the Melampus class, vessels of 3,400 tons, built in the early nineties, all good steamers in their day, and still credited with a speed of 20 knots. In these the armament consists of two 6in. and six 4.7in. Q. F. guns. All have proved efficient vessels both for scouting and cruising, and it is to be expected that more may be built, but with higher speed. The seven is a much older cruiser of a limited class, which was completed in 1885. She mounts two 8in. guns and five 6in. guns in sponsons on the broadside. Her speed is supposed to be 17·3 knots, but of late years this has seldom been attained. Our equally large fleet of third-class protected cruisers was to be represented by the Pactolus, Prometheus, and Fantome, the two former being sisters of 2,135 tons, 7,000 h. p., and having a speed of 20 knots. There are ele

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 25.

THE KING.

I was talking last night to a court official whose duties had taken him to the Solent, where he had been compelled to board the Royal yacht. This is his description of his Majesty's appearance: 'The King," said he, "undeniably looks as if he had passed through a severe physical ordeal; but he also bears the appearance of a man whose recovery from that ordeal means an access of strength. His physicians on the yacht all agree that, apart from the wound, and the consequent physical weariness, his Majesty is fitter than he has been for years past". Naught, by the way, has so astonished his physicians as his Majesty's remarkable recuperative capacity—a capacity which at once gives the lie to those canaille whose sordid happiness is in the detraction of royalty. No man could have lived the life so flippantly and cruelly attributed to the King, and have preserved his physical tissues in the healthful condition we now know them to have been. Perhaps, an intensified loyalty to his Majesty will reward him for the libels—not always maliciously uttered, I must say—of which he has been the victim.

THE LATE PRIME MINISTER.

Those who saw Lord Salisbury at the Hatfield garden party on Saturday were delightedly astonished at the change in his appearance. Three or four months since when I saw him in the House of Lords he seemed to be possessed by only weariness and inertia. Now, he conversed with a stately vivacity that almost recalled the man of ten years ago. He seemed a new Atlas relieved of a world of care and responsibility. Those of his ex-colleagues who were present at Hatfield and recalled the lugubrious tones in which he addressed them a few months before, and remembered how he diffused an atmosphere of pessimism over all the proceedings with which he was associated, could scarcely recognise the brightness of his manner and the heartiness of his greeting. Not once did his lordship yield the appearance of being tired. Release from engrossing office has meant a new lease of life for him. By the way, it would almost appear that Lord Salisbury intends to retain a certain association with the fighting forces of Conservatism. I judge this from the fact that his daughter—that clear pamphleteer, clever epigrammatist and astute woman, Lady Gwendolen Cecil—is at his request to remain at the head of the Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League. Lady Gwendolen is something more than the deftest pamphleteer in Conservatism. She has the literary gift, and in a series of short stories which she published a few years ago she gave us delightful analytical studies of the foibles of society. She is a little mannish of appearance, but graceful and womanly of heart.

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

We have had an Irish debate in the House of Commons this week quite on the old traditional lines—fierce, recriminatory, and remorselessly bitter. Mr. John Redmond has been eloquently vituperative Mr. John Dillon morosely scathing, Mr. William O'Brien flamboyantly vehement, and Mr. Tim Healy incisive, cynical, turbulent and as ironically-fierce as even that greater Irishman, Swift, could be. We have had the torrent of their invectives reinforced by the philosophic strength of Mr. John Morley and by the academic logic of Mr. Asquith. It is a sordid story, in all sooth, that they have told. A police-sergeant named Sheridan turned-crimemonger—he hanged cattle, he fiendishly cut off the tails of innocent cows, and then with malicious mendacity he traced his own crime home to some poor inoffensive Irish cottier. Sometimes the cottier was convicted; in one case he suffered two years hard labour. The police-rascal was invariably rewarded; and what is worse, when his blackguardism was revealed he was allowed to escape. 'Tis no use saying he could not be captured. For weeks he hung about the purlieus of the House of Commons; even now his whereabouts in the United States are known; and yet no demand for his extradition has been preferred. No one could or would accuse so high-minded a man as Lord Cadogan or so prescient a statesman as Mr. George Wyndham of deliberately desiring the escape of the ruffian; but the fact is that he has escaped and that no attempt has been made to secure him, though so great a lawyer as Mr. Asquith has declared that half a-dozen indictments could be framed against him. Is it to be altogether wondered at that these virile-tongued Irishmen declare that the fellow has been allowed to escape—notwithstanding that his crimes and perjuries were to hideous almost for expression—because he knows too much, because, if placed in the box, he would tell such a story of planned outrage and systematised lying as would sting the British people to revolt? I know of no such pitifully-mismanaged case. Every Tory minister is revolted by the fellow's confessed crime—every one would personally flagellate him if he could. But this mismanagement has lent an added element oft tragedy to a story which, told on the Irish hillside by inflammable Celtic orators, is gravely-calculated to heighten a national hate and a personal fear. The whole business makes, I fear, for the disquietude of Ireland. The Irish agitators know their business; and they have freely confessed that they mean to work the story for all they are worth. The evil of the position lies in the fact that British statecraft will be made to appear in a guise it does not deserve.

OUR INDIAN GUESTS.

It is thousand pities that the fact that the Imperial Government intends to place the cost of the sumptuous entertainment which was given at the India Office in honour of the Indian princes upon the Indian Exchequer should have been allowed to transpire at this moment. It is a thousand pities, too, that Lord George Hamilton is not more explicit as to how much of the total cost of the entire entertainment of these guests will be borne by the Home exchequer. I am told that the amount is small. Of course, the justification for the action of the India Office in charging a portion of this expense on the Indian exchequer is apparent on the surface. It is not fair, it is urged, that in an Imperial concern in which the issue are of so much moment to the Indian people that the entire cost should be borne by the British. But against this place the harm that may have been wrought by this disclosure. The Irish members are using the incident for all they are worth; they unctuously remind the Indian princes that "they are paying guests"; with a pretty theatrical affectation they dramatically contrast the lavish opulence for which the Indian people will, they aver, have to pay with the poverty which, they also aver, affects that land; their journals piquantly ask the Indian princes by name if they would have accepted the invitation to be the guests of the British nation had they known that India—that they themselves—would have to bear the cost? Beyond this the Continental rivals of England are utilising the incident to point their gibes at what they describe as the sordid avarice and petty cupidity "of the British people". It is a most unfortunate incident, and, bad as it is, it is being projected into a more luminous attention by the place that England is now the cynosure of the world's eye. The very generosity of the Indian princes—the regal gifts which have been made by them to our institutions—also served to accentuate it. The enemies of Britain ought not to have been given such another opportunity to blaspheme. Who is to blame? I can find but one opinion as to the unfairness of making India pay all but a mere fraction of the expenses incurred in this country in the entertainment of the princes, representatives and troops. A Conservative county member said to me the other day: "It is a monstrous injustice" and some of the comment of the Ministerial Press are as strong as those of the liberal papers. Here for example is what the "St. James's Gazette" says:—"It is not often that we find ourselves in agreement with such a trio as Messrs. Redmond, Dillon and Bowles; but we confess we share the indignation which evidently dictated their questions to Lord George Hamilton yesterday on the subject of the expenses of entertaining the King's Indian guests. The Indian Secretary says that some portion of the cost, though what proportion, he is unable as yet to say, is to be charged to the Indian Budget. This seems a most extraordinary proceeding, and we think it entirely justifies Mr. Redmond in speaking of the Indian princes under such circumstances as "paying guests". Lord George Hamilton is indignant at the suggestion; but where is its inaccuracy? The Indian princes were invited to come to the Coronation, just as the Colonial Premiers and foreign grandees were also invited. No part of the cost of entertaining the latter is to be obtained from the people whom they represent; then why on earth should India pay for our entertainment in London of her princes? And on what principal is the "proportion" which India should bear to be arrived at? The whole arrangement seems to us to be a piece of meanness and a breach of national hospitality of which we should be heartily ashamed". This is not a party question or rather it is a question in which both parties are equally to blame. The "Westminster Gazette" this afternoon recalls what occurred on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's last Government in 1892. The late Lord Kimberley, it will be remembered, was given two offices—Secretary of State for India and Lord President of Council. A liberal journal thereupon remarked "Economists will observe that the double appointment given to Lord Kimberley saves the country from payment of the salary attaching in the ordinary course of things to the functions of Lord President of Council". A gentleman of Indian experience wrote protesting against the agrrangement thus announced, and suggesting that Lord Kimberley should draw £3,000 instead of £5,000 from the Indian revenues and £2,000 (the pay of Lord President) from the Home Exchequer.

The letter referred to attracted some attention, and led to an interesting debate in the House of Lords, Lord Kimberley made light of the objection on the ground that the amount was small. But Lord Salisbury replied to this very effectually, "You must not", he said "measure a financial injury by the number of thousand pounds involved. If people feel that their money is being taken from them it matters very little whether it figures as thousands or tens of thousands". These words, says the "Westminster" ought to be inscribed over the portals of the Treasury and the India Office.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

The Cabinet is in the process of re-making. Nobody seems to know who is to go or who is to be retained, and who among the minor Ministers will receive promotion. Everybody is, however, anxious that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach should not abandon state craft in order that he may return to the role of the country gentleman. I know of no man who can play that role so well. Beneath that austere dignity which has so often appealed to the young Parliamentarian there is a warmth of generosity of which the outside world knows little. When Sir Michael used to visit his old Wiltshire estate at Netheravon, a place rendered beautiful to him by the memories of Sidney Smith and of Smith's prime patron Michael Beach, but now disturbed from morn till night by the bugle calls of military accompaniments—he was ever the friend of his tenants and labourers. A little grand seignorial was he in his methods—a little too much inclined, perhaps, to be moved by his inherited feudal affectations, but withal, ever fair and ever high-mindedly just. His cottages there were little paradises of comfort and sanitation; the gardens were, as he insisted, kept so well that in summer they made the air delicious with perfume. Nothing used to give Sir Michael greater pleasure than to attend the annual harvest home supper; and the little homily he used to then address to the farmers and the labourers was full of homely advice and practical good-sense. Gurth the serf would have been really happy had Sir Michael been his over-lord. He would probably have insisted on his wearing the iron dog-collar around his neck, but he would have seen to it that he was well fed and well-housed. Will the present political movement suffice to wean Sir Michael from this loved life?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The devotion of Mrs. Chamberlain had a pretty romantic illustration during the recovery of her husband from his accident. She was so assiduous in her attention that she even insisted on taking the place of the nurse. And, so the story runs, Mr. Chamberlain has been deeply grateful for her generous homage. None who only know Mr. Chamberlain as the stern fighter, as the remorseless controversialist, as the keen critic whose rapier flashes so cruelly through every chink in his antagonist's armour, comprehend the fragrant domesticity of his homelife. As one recalls this life, one can only wonder if the public have yet been vouchsafed a true picture and estimate of the real Chamberlain. There is not a member of the Chamberlain family—brother, son, nephew, even those into whose families he has married like the Kenricks—who is not devoted to him with a whole-hearted attachment. Their fidelity has something of romance associated with it. It suffices for them all if Mr. Chamberlain command a policy, a proposal or a departure. In all the ratiocinations of the Home Rule period they followed him with unquestioning obedience. And this has not been the unquestioning obedience of dumb unintelligence. I have heard it said of Mr. Arthur Chamberlain that had he given to diplomacy and statecraft what he has given to Birmingham and to industry he might have rivalled his brother in eminence. The paradox is that the personal magnetism does not extend beyond his family and beyond Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain is of course, one of the most potent figures in British politics; but his following is not welded to him by the tiesws of personal affection as were the followers of Gladstone, of Beaconsfield and of Salisbury. He commands a following rather by the strenuousness of his character.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener is an anachronism. We have been all used to generals who orate mightily, who provide the news agencies with information as to their next day's doings, and who give themselves up splendidly to the reception of swords of honour, festival cups and municipal freedoms. Lord Kitchener refuses to orate—If he does speak two sentences are enough; he refuses to herald any of his next day's doings and he eschews all association with the press agencies, and he refuses to receive swords of honour or festival cups. What is more so is almost daily at the Colonial Office, at the India Office or at the War Office. He passes by as modestly as though he had never won a victory; and, should he be recognised, he repels enthusiasm with a frigid stare. He is living up to his reputation as the cold, remorseless, unmotional soldier, careful only of his purpose and careless of the social influences that eddy round him. If he is seduced from the side of his old friend Mr. Ralli, at night-time, his host thinks himself greatly fortunate. He is living a detached—a life in harmony with our idea of him as the new man of destiny.

MR. BALFOUR: AN INTERESTING RUMOUR.

The old society story is being circulated that Mr. Balfour is about to enter the ranks of matrimony. The rumour has been often given to the world, and sometimes it has had an artistic verisimilitude associated with it that has almost lent it the fragrance of truth. I remember that a few years ago it was openly stated that the right honourable gentleman was engaged to one of the beautiful Ladies Thynne, sister of the present Marquis of Bath. When this story was traced it was found to have had its genesis in a friendly visit to Longleat, that famous Wiltshire palace which is the glorious monument to that genial swashbuckling courtier, Tom Thynne. I myself doubt—and so do all who know him—that Mr. Balfour is possessed by matrimonial intentions. He is wedded to public life, and he is deeply attached to his sister. His marriage would mean the deposition of Miss Balfour from the mistressship of his home, beautiful Whittingham. This he would not do without serious hesitation; and I seriously question whether the shaft of cupid has sufficient strength to penetrate the armours in which he has enveloped himself. This rumour by the way seems to have a disciplined revival about once a year.

SHAKESPEARIAN THERAPEUTICS.—If anything can "minister unto a mind diseased" it is assuredly Hunyadi János, which will "cleanse the stuff'd bosom of the perilous stuff which weighs upon the heart." It is an arsenal of therapeutics, being speedy, sure, and gentle.

CORONATION DAY IN BOMBAY.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

In honour of the Coronation of the King-Emperor Hari-Kirtan will be performed at the house of Mr. Harischandra Pandurangji Pitale, J.P., near Cowasji Patel Tank, to-day at 3 p.m., under the auspices of the Daivadnya Samaj.

Nakhuda Hajee Sharfuddin Ghuttay, the Mutawalli of the Nabob's mosque at Bhendi Bazaar, has ordered a thanksgiving service for the recovery of H. M. the King-Emperor, and special Coronation prayers at the Namaz times to-day.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct a special Divine service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day, at 3 p. m.

At a special concert of native music to be given by the Gayan Utejak Mandlie this evening in honour of the Coronation, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee has arranged to sing in Guzarati the special Coronation Ode, composed by the Gayan Samaj of Poona The Guzarati version of the Ode will be sung by Mr. Kabrajee and some members of his family together with members of this Musical Society in chorus.

The trustees of the Zavba's Temple at Girgaum Breach Candy Road, have, at the request of some gentlemen of the Pathare Prabhu community, arranged to hold a public meeting of the community to-day, to offer thanks to Almighty God for the speedy recovery of his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, from his late illness, and to hear Hari-Kirtan in honour of the Coronation of his Majesty. All are cordially invited to attend at the Temple at 3 p.m.

The boys and girls of the Imani Ismail Schools established by H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, K. G., C. I. E., will be entertained by Khan Saheb Saleh Mehomed Ibrahim Tobaccowalla at nine in the morning at the School premises, Khoja Jamatkhana, under the supervision of Kamaria Ismailbhoy Cassum, J. P. There will also be public prayers at the Khoja Jamatkhana in the evening.

The members of the Hindu community residing in the Barbhais Moholla will meet to offer thanksgiving for the recovery of King Edward VII, to distribute grains to the poor and to perform Hari-Kirtan in honour of the Coronation at 9 p.m., in the three Nagdevi Temples.

A special meeting has been called in celebration of King Edward VII's Coronation to-day in the bungalow of Sheth Motichand near Sewrie Gunpowder, at one o'clock. All members are requested to give their presence. Light refreshments will be served.

At the invitation of the leaders of various Guilds and communities representing the backward classes, a mass meeting will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. at the Grant Road Ripon Theatre in honor of the King Emperor's Coronation.

Mr. Mahomed Husain Mackbha one of the leaders of the Konkni Community, has sent a donation of Rs. 125 to the Anjuman-i-Islam in commemoration of his Majesty's Coronation.

The Carrimbhoy Ebrahim and Lewhabhoy Ebrahim Orphanage boys will be treated to dinner at Mr. Carrimbhoy's house to-day, in celebration of the Coronation.

Members of the Grain Merchants, Association have been requested to observe to-day as a holiday in celebration of his Imperial Majesty, King Edward VII.

After a thanksgiving service and a special prayer at the end of the usual Friday prayer, the following telegram was despatched by the Directors of the Juma Masjid to his Majesty on behalf of the congregation.

"The Mohamedans of Bombay assembled at the Juma Masjid respectfully beg to tender their sincere congratulation on your Majesty's joyful recovery from illness, and on the happy and glorious occasion of your Majesty's Coronation. They have held a special thanksgiving service for the recovery and have offered a special prayer for the long life and continued happiness of your Majesty and of your noble Consort, and have desired us to lay this humble message before your Majesty's auspicious Throne".

UNITED CLUB FANCY DRESS DANCE.

The members of the United Club gave a calico fancy dress dance last night at their Club Room, Byculla, in honour of the Coronation of the King-Emperor, The Club premises were brilliantly illuminated with multi-coloured lamps. The dancing hall was very prettily decorated with palm leaves, and festoons and paper chains of white, blue and red colours, and presented a charming appearance. The pillars on the right and left were draped in muslin, and the floor was carpeted with white canvas. The amusement committee who were entrusted with the arrangement of the function, seemed to have carried out their duty quite satisfactorily. The costumes were well selected and represented nearly all the nationalities of Bombay. There were Parsis, Mahomedans, Khojas, Memons, Marathas, Frenchmen, Japanese, Chinese, Yankees, Arabs Fakirs, Arab and Kathiawar Chiefs, Egyptians, High lancers, &c. The costumes were fancy, fantastic and rich. Some of the members were so cleverly disguised that even their friends could not identify them at the first sight. The dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and was kept up with spirit to the tune of the music until the small hours of this morning. The amusement committee consisted of the following members:—Messrs. Thorpe, McLaughlan, Louth, Howard Gidney, Clyne, and Sullen.

CELEBRATIONS AT SURAT.

The residents of the villiage of Elav, in the Surat District, intend to celebrate the day. They will offer prayers of thanksgiving for the recovery of the King-Emperor, and will observe the day with all due solemnity.

The Agiary (fire temple), and other public buildings will be illuminated and the day will be observed as a general holiday. Prayers will also be offered for a speedy and copious fall of rain throughout the whole province of Guzarat to relieve the cultivators of their anxieties.

It has been resolved to send a telegram as follows to the King-Emperor through the Viceroy:—

"Through your Excellency the Viceroy who has inspired feelings of deep regard and wholehearted confidence in the people of this country, the ryots of Guzarat wish to express profound joy at the restoration to health of his Majesty the King-Emperor, and to declare their love and veneration for their Kaiser and their unswerving loyalty to the Throne.

DEPARTURE OF THE EX-CREW OF H.M.S. POMONE.

The ex-crew of H.M.S. Pomone, who were paid off on the 1st instant, are proceeding home to-morrow by the English mail steamer Oriental. They number seven officers, 13 warrant officers and 145 men. In addition the Oriental will convey one officer and one warrant officer belonging to other vessels. The company will march to the Government Dockyard to-morrow morning at 7 a.m. from the Sailors' Home, from whence they will be conveyed on board the mail steamer. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

Lieuts. Allen and Barff, Paymaster Triglehan, Assist. Paymaster Moon, Gunner Hunt, Engineer Juniper, Assist. Engineer McGregor, and Messrs. E. Holmes, A. Birch, C. Stenning, A. Martin, C. Walker, W. Pearce, W. Lee, T. Quinn, B. Evans, G. Gepson, C. F. Blakeman, A. Middleton and E. Marchand.

POONA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Maiden Hurdle Plate—Vedette.

A Maiden Plate—Flying Fox and Wild Fox.

The Little Arab Plate—The Robber, Firdosi and Tirah.

The Special Stakes—Chancellor and Tirah.

THE PROPOSED NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT PANCHGANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You were good enough to insert in your columns, about a month ago, an appeal for help towards building a high school for European boys here in Panchgani. Will you now allow me to acknowledge through you the kind response.

In addition to the Rs. 300 each from H. E. The Governor of Bombay, and His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, the following sums have been received:—

	Rs.
The Standard Oil Co. New York	200
Sir R. Low	100
C. S. Campbell, Esq.	100
Mrs. Meiling in monthly subscriptions of Rs. 5 for one year	60
G. C. Whitworth, Esq., I. C. S.	50
H. E. Proctor, Esq.	50
F. J. C. and L. L. C.	50
Messrs. Brooks & Co.	50
G. Jacob, Esq., I. C. S.	50
Satara Church offertory per Rev. W. W. Baillie	50
Kumar Shri Samatsinghji...	30
The Hon. Mr. Fulton	25
The Hon. Mr. J. Tate	25
The Hon. Mr. D. Melver	25
W. Drew, Esq., I. C. S.	25
G. D. Traglen, Esq....	25
The Rev. W. W. Baillie	25
Lieut.-Colonel Wills, I. M. S.	20
Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bt.	10
The Rev. A. E. Bull...	5

Some modification of the plan for the school has been decided on since the publication of the "Appeal." Instead of acquiring a site as therein proposed, his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay has decided that it will be better to build in the Church compound. The only objection to this very excellent site is that the building space is somewhat limited. This difficulty however will be met by erecting two storied buildings, Class rooms below, and Dormitories above. It will be a great advantage to have all our premises built according to a carefully considered plan, rather than to have to adapt less suitable buildings. Fully Rs. 30,000, the sum originally stated, will however be needed to carry out the plan. Very thankful shall we be for further subscriptions.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH REDMAN,
Chaplain of Panchgani

Panchgani, August 5.

PRINCE SENT FOR TRIAL.

"IT'S BLACKMAIL I'VE BEEN THROUGH IT"

Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza, the young Austrian accused of a serious offence in Duke-street, made his fifth appearance in the Southwark Police Court on July 24th and was committed for trial to the Old Bailey.

As usual, the Prince was faultlessly dressed and apparently indifferent, and occupied a seat outside the dock, wherein stood Gerry and Sherman, his alleged accomplices.

Two new witnesses were called by Sir E. Clarke for the defence—Prince Miguel Sebastian of Braganza, the accused man's brother, and Count Edward Sizo Noris.

The two princes arrived in England on June 24, deposed Prince Miguel, and dined at Willis's. Then he went off to see some friends at Claridge's, after advising his brother to go to the Empire.

The count joined them at supper at the Cecil, where Prince Francis left after midnight to keep an appointment he said he had made with a woman he met at the Empire.

Prince Miguel, who was acting as banker, gave him a £5 note.

Both witnesses agreed that Prince Joseph was "very merry," having been drinking a lot of champagne.

Sir E. Clerk asked the magistrate to dismiss the case. He dwelt on descrepancies in the evidence.

He pointed out that whereas his brother and the count said the Prince did not leave the Hotel Cecil till after twelve, witnesses for the prosecution alleged he was in Duke-street at 11 30.

On the medical evidence, counsel pursued, it was clear that his client was innocent of the more grave offence with which he was at first charged—a fact which threw [illegible] whole evidence of Burbedge.

It had also been shown, he went on, that little could be seen through the keyhole of the room in Duke-street through which Burbedge and Street originally asserted they had witnessed the alleged offence.

Sir Edward submitted that there had been an attempt to blackmail the Prince on the part of the other prisoners, who had pretended to take him to a house where he expected to meet a woman.

At this point a well-dressed man in court shouted:—

"It's blackmail—blackmail, sir!"

"I tell you it is blackmail!" he reiterated as two constables led him out, gently but firmly; "I've been through it and I know."

After hearing other counsel Mr. Chapman said he could not take the responsibility of dismissing the charge, and he sent all the defendants for trial.

Bail, as before, was allowed in the case of the Prince.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—From July 18 to July 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col W R Birdwood, 11th B Lancers.
Capt F A Maxwell, 18th B Lancers.
Capt A P Trevor, I S C, B.
Mr J C Jack, B Cov.
Mr J H Len, B Cov.
Mr C R Marriott, B Cov.
Mr C G Evers, B.
Mr M Hill, B.
Capt R W A Danne, 19th M I.
Mr C T H Johnson, M C, V
Major S H Climo, D S O 24th P I.
Lieut-Col H G Ryland, Supply and Transport Corps.
Capt W F Bainbridge, D S O, 1st Sikhs.
Lieut A Brough, R E.
Lieut G N Forteath, R I M.
Lieut W W C Frith, R I M.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Major H F Chesney, R E, B, 4 days' furl.
Capt C B Rawlinson, I S C, B, 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C.
Mr F B O'Shea, B, 5 weeks' furl.
Mr R G McKerron, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W H Dobbie, B, 2 mo M C
Mr J Fitzpatrick, B, 3 mo M C.
Mr M Hill, B, 3 mo furl in continuation of privilege leave.
Capt J H Lowry, 28th M I, 6 mo M C.
Mr W C F Leggatt, M, 6 weeks M C.
Mr W W de Winton, M, 4 weeks' furl.
Lieut G E Hardie, 23rd Bo Rifles, 2 mo M C.
Col W J B Bird, I S C, to Nov 30, 1902.
Lieut-Col M T Shewen, 4th Inf Hyd Cont, 14 days.
Capt H E Hitchins, 1st Brahmin I, 3 mo M C.
Capt W N Hay, 20th Belochis, to await result of Staff College Exam.
Capt E Kirkpatrick, Khyber Rifles, 2 mo M C.
Engineer J Nutter, R I M, to Aug 25, 1903, on M C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col W C Pollard, 15th B Lancers.
Major H F Chesney, R E, B.
Capt A A Irvine, I S C, B.
Mr L A S Porter, B Cov.
Mr G A Boswell, B.
Mr H B Taylor, B.
Mr A H Morris, B.
Mr H Cousens, B.
Mr M Hill, B.
Mr H Mayston, B.
Capt F G Batten, 1st M Pioneers.
Mr B W B T Hemyng, M.
Mr W B De Winton, M.
Mr J McNeill, Bo Cov.
Mr L Preudergast-Walsh, C I E, Bo.
Col J R Hobday, Survey Dept.
Major L H Reid, I S C.
Captain A Roberts, 2nd Inf Hyd Cont.
Lieut H W Ashburner, 25th Belochis.
Lieut E T Rich, R E.

SCHOOLS FOR ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN.

A VOLUME, which will no doubt be greatly appreciated by those who are faced with the difficult problem of finding a suitable school at home to which to send their children, has recently been published. This is Paton's List of Schools and Tutors, a volume which has been got up in the most sumptuous style, and contains the fullest information in regard to almost every school of any note from Eton and Harrow downwards. Pictures of a number of the schools are given, and lists of the scholarships and exhibitions obtainable at each of them are also supplied. The volume costs a shilling and is wonderfully cheap when it is remembered that the binding is handsome in red morocco, and the paper used is highly glazed and hot pressed.

CRICKET.

The following team will represent the Gymkhana vs. United Services, to-day at 11 A. M.

Mr. M. R. Jardine.
Mr. E. L. Sale.
Mr. H. Cheetham.
Mr. A. G. S. Aston.
Mr. C. L. Burns.
Mr. A. C. Rumboll.
Mr. C. M. Ward.
Mr. P. J. Mead.
Mr. D. B. Binning.
Mr. F. G. Graiwicke.
Mr. E. E. Coombs.
Mr. J. S. Milne.

THE HUGHLI DISASTER.

SHIP TURNS TURTLE NEAR BUDGE BUDGE.

DETAILS of the tragic shipping disaster which occurred on Wednesday morning in the Hughli show that the steamer Deepdale, 1,500 tons nett, register, with a full cargo of coal for Lobang on the Sumatra Coast, and drawing 25ft. 10 inches, was proceeding down in charge of Mr. Carran, pilot. She left Garden Reach about 10 A. M. and at quarter to eleven had reached the Pirarang crossing some four miles on the Calcutta side of Budge-Budge and ten miles below Garden Reach. Suddenly she struck what is supposed to be a fresh shoal and within two minutes had turned turtle and sunk. There was a strong ebb tide running at the time. The officers and crew were thrown into the stream, and some rescues were made by steamers in the vicinity and native boats that put out from the shore. The chief engineer and six natives, who were in the stoke hole at the time of the disaster, are reported drowned. In addition to the captain, two officers, chief engineer and two engineers there was a crew of twenty natives in the engine room and twelve on deck. The Deepdale was built in 1885, is owned by Arthur Lang of Sutherland, the agents being Messrs. Graham and Co. She was chartered by Messrs. Bird and Co. The commander was Captain Arthur R. Lee. The wreck lies directly in the channel and forms an awkward obstacle to navigation which has been stopped until a survey has been made.

The news of the disaster, says a correspondent, caused the greatest excitement among the shipping community, but in my search for facts I found very few people who had actually seen the vessel go down. I was directed at length to a serang of one of the river boats, who I was told, was actually passing at the time. The man when interviewed denied being on the boat, but he said his brother was, and he repeated at second hand the following story, which I give for what it is worth.

The Deepdale, which was loaded with coal, left her morrings near Budge-Budge, at about two o'clock in the afternoon. The flood tide was running very strong. In fact, it had never been so strong during the year. The Deepdale's nose was pointed upward and in order to take her down the river, it was necessary to turn her round. She was caught broadside on and swept on to a chur. No sooner had she touched than she began to heel over with the greatest rapidity. Before those on board had realised what had occured the one side of the deck was dipping into the water, which poured into the hatches and into the engine room. A number of the crew then jumped into the river. In the meanwhile the accident had been seen from the shore and a large number of boats put off. My informant stated that the courage of the boatmen was beyond description. In spite of the fact that a dangerous swirl had been created round the ship, the boats stood close in and were thus able to rescue a number of men who jumped straight down from the vessel. Such of the crew as had thrown themselves into the water on the first alarm were also rescued. Then there was a cry that some of the crew were being drowned in the engine-room. One of the officers, I was told, actually dived down into the engine-room, when it was full of water in the attempt to save life, and very narrowly escaped drowing himself. Scarcely fifteen minutes after the vessel had taken ground, she sank bodily. Getting under the water she righted herself and is now lying with her funnels showing.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL PEACE EXHIBITION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

ARRANGEMENTS are rapidly approaching completion for the holding of a large and important Industrial Exhibition near Johannesburg in the most central position in the whole of British South Africa, near the junction of all the railways from the Ports of Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, and Delagoa Bay, in the centre of trade, wealth and commerce, and where the great majority of the traders, miners, agriculturalists and manufacturers congregate from all parts of South, East, West, and Central Africa, and where the trade will concentrate for many years to come, in fact, it is the most valuable position for business, the centre of attraction for capitalists and visitors. This Exhibition offers unique opportunities for manufacturers desiring to extend their trade in South Africa, and participate in the enormous developments of the largest market in the world for every class of goods used by a civilized and uncivilized people.

The Exhibition will include mining and agricultural machinery of every description, steam, electrical, and all kinds of motive powers, Railways, Tramways, Industries of every description, Art, sciences, etc. In this respect, it will probably be more complete and representative than any previous Exhibition. Agents are now in Johannesburg completing the local arrangements.

There are at present upwards of twenty new railways proposed, and in course of construction in South Africa. In Johannesburg the largest electric installation in the world is being constructed, but in a year or two the people will begin to firmly settle down, the requirements understood and the development become general. It is then that the greatest benefit will be derived by the Exhibition and the most permanent results obtained by the Exhibitors, and for those alive to the position.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 10TH AUGUST.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E flat.
Hymns—177, 178, and 451.
6 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—420, and 306.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Woodward A.
Anthem—"Send out thy Light" Gounod.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Paraphrase 2 tune 112.
Hymns—11, 135, and 331.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Father Nicholson, and Collections for Church Expenses.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—Joint Service, St Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening service by Rev. R. MacOmish.
Hymns—12, 316 and 617.
Psalm—20.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Afghan Memorial Church.

7 a.m.—Parade Service.
8-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—317, 315 and 324.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong Choral, and Sermon
Hymns—, 290, 378 and 379.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

Saturday, 9th August.

6-30 p. m.—Special Coronation Service.

Sunday, 10th August.

10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Saturday, 9th August,

6 p.m.—Coronation Service.
Collection for the Nursing Fund, St George's Hospital.
8 a.m.—Litany Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—318, 314 and 379.
6 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—20, 235 and 172.

THE REMINGTON THAT MADE PEACE.

THERE is now being shown at 100, Gracechurch Street, E. C., a typewriter possessing a history. The Herring on in question, which has only recently been returned from Pretoria, is the identical machine on which the Terms of Peace were drawn up, which were signed by Viscounts Kitchener and Milner and the Boer Delegates.

We move with the times, now-a-days, and the Pen has given place to the typewriter, and it is certainly a sign of the times that a document such as this should be written on a Remington Typewriter.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

Friday—Pressure has given way slightly in the Sub-Montane districts of Upper India and has been steady or has risen slightly to briskly over the remainder of the country. The pressure distribution continues very abnormal, pressure being in considerable excess over the greater part of Northern and Central India and in slight to moderate defect in South India and Ceylon. Gradients are hence unusually feeble on the West Coast and the air movement in that area this morning was from thirty to sixty per cent. below normal. The intensity of the gradients are on the other hand steeper than usual in Lower Sind and Rajputana and winds are increasing on the Kathiawar Coast. Cloud and humidity have increased in the United Provinces, more especially in the Hill and Sub-Montane districts. Fairly general showers have fallen in Burma, north-east India, along the Himalayas, Orissa, the Eastern and Central Districts of the Central Provinces and part of South India. The falls have been generally light, the most important being three and-a-half inches at Bahraich and Dehra-Dun and two inches at Raipur, Debrugarh and Kindat. Showers will continue during the day in the same areas as on the previous day and may be moderately heavy in the Simla and Mussooree Hills. Temperature is above normal over nearly the whole of India, the excess being largest in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Deccan where it ranges between four and ten degrees.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Barcham which arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the English mails, reports having experienced fine weather and slight monsoon but no rain.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co. have received the following report:—

BARSI, AUG 7.

The drought still continues. The weather has been bright and warm. Except for a few clouds, that make their appearance now and then, there is no sign of rain and prospects are gloomy. The plants that are above ground are beginning to suffer from want of moisture. The scarcity of water is most seriously felt and prices of fodder and food grains have reached the extreme point. Rain is most urgently wanted.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered... ...	22 48	29 45	26 78	25 77
Friday, 8th Aug.... ...	0 00	0 00	0 10	0 00
Total....	22 48	29 45	26 78	26 77
Total fall to Aug. 8th 1901.	75 97	70 45	75 13	66 04
Total fall to Aug. 8th 1900.	49 54	52 75	51 33	51 00

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COOPERS HILL COLLEGE.

THURSDAY, July 24.—Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Under Secretary for India what the Secretary of State intended to do with Coopers Hill College; whether he would take any steps to secure fair play in India to the Coopers Hill men, and whether, now that the college was almost entirely devoted to the military and engineering instruction of British and Colonial students, the Secretary of State, as guardian of the interests of the Indian taxpayer, would claim a refund by the British Exchequer to India of the cost of Coopers Hill College.

The Earl of Hardwicke said, with regard to the first part of the question on the paper, last year various changes were made in the constitution of the college, and during the past year a considerable sum of money had been spent on improvements, both outside and inside the college. So far as the Secretary of State could state his views at that moment, the college was intended to continue to discharge the work for which it was originally started. As to the second part of the question, the noble lord had expressed the opinion that the Coopers Hill men were not treated fairly, owing to the fact that the Royal Engineers were given all the best appointments in the Public Works Department of India. The facts were entirely contrary to that statement. The Royal Engineers had been for a very long time a decreasing element of the Public Works Department, and there was no question now of any unfairness or interference with the rights of Coopers Hill students. As a matter of fact, of the twelve officers who ranked as chief engineers in the railway, irrigation, roads, and building branches of the Indian Public Works Department only one was a Royal Engineer. He had taken some pains to get the statistics on this subject. He thought the noble lord must be thinking of a time twenty years past. It was perfectly true that there was then a certain grievance. In 1881 the total number of men employed in the Public Works Department of India at Bombay and Madras was 989; of that number, 253, or 25 per cent., were Royal Engineers. In 1891 the total number employed in the department was 887, of whom 103 were Royal Engineers. The number of Royal Engineers was therefore reduced in that year to 12 per cent. In 1901 the total number employed was 762, of whom 74, or only nine per cent., were Royal Engineers. The Coopers Hill College began to supply men to the Public Works Department of India in 1873, and now the pupils were filling up all the different grades. But there were men who were appointed before the Coopers Hill College was started, and these men were naturally the seniors of the department. At the present time the majority of the posts in the secretariat were held by Coopers Hill men. With regard to the last part of the question, it was perfectly true that a few Colonial and other students not intended for the Indian Government service had been admitted to the college; but the fees paid by those students covered the cost of their education, and therefore no charge was thrown upon the Indian revenue. Then, again, during the last two or three years it was also true that a few commissions had been given to students in the Royal Engineers and in the Royal Artillery, and this was also considered by the Secretary of State to have had a very wholesome effect, as it raised the keenness of the standard of education in the college. It must be remembered that those commissions had been given wholly owing to the fact that great pressure had to be put by the War Office in requiring officers for the South African war, and the fact that suitable men were at hand in the Coopers Hill College. This would in no way inflict a hardship on other students, and in no way had it been a burden on the revenues of India. If it was intended—he did not say it was—to give commissions to a certain number of students, it was quite possible that the Secretary of State for India would come to some arrangement with the War Office to receive a certain sum of money to provide for the additional cost that might be put upon the college; but that, of course, was a matter on which he could express no opinion, because, so far as he knew, there was no intention annually to give commissions to the students at Coopers Hill. The president of the Irrigation Commission in India, who had recently returned home, stated semi-officially that he was immensely struck with the "esprit de corps" and ability shown by all the Coopers Hill men with whom he came into contact. (Hear, hear.)

THE INDIA OFFICE RECEPTION.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 21, Mr. Labouchere asked the Secretary for India whether the auditor of the India Office was consulted as to the legality and propriety of charging India with the whole cost of the reception at the India Office on the 4th inst., and whether the question of the fair apportionment of this charge between the Indian and the Imperial Treasuries would be submitted for the arbitration of the Lord Chief Justice.

Lord G. Hamilton: As to the legality of the charges to which the question refers, there can be no doubt whatever. As to the propriety, it is no part of the duty of the auditor of the accounts of the Secretary of State in Council to give an opinion. Arbitration to the Lord Chief Justice is to be resorted to only when there is a difference of opinion between the Treasury and the India Office as to the proper incidence of the charges, and in this case there has been no such difference of opinion.

THE MEKRAN MEDAL.

On Wednesday, July 23, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, having regard to the services rendered in Mekran and on the Perso-Belooch frontier by the mixed force of troops under Major Tighe who acted as escort to Major Showers the political agent, from January to April 1902, and did some fighting, particularly at the capture of Nodiz Fort, regard will be had in the rewards to be distributed to the claim of the Native troops in the expedition to have the frontier medal awarded them, as has been done for the men engaged in the Mahsud blockade; and whether the Indian Government will at the same time reconsider their decision as to the grant of the medal to the troops engaged in Mekran in 1898.

Lord G. Hamilton: The question of the grant of a medal for the operations in Mekran in 1898 has been very carefully considered on two separate occasions and decided in the negative. I do not see any grounds for reopening the question. No recommendation has yet been forwarded for my consideration by the Government of India regarding the grant of a medal for the operations in Mekran and on the Persc-Belooch Frontier from January to April 1902.

THE INDIAN GUESTS.

On Thursday, July 24.—Mr. William Redmond asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the entire cost of entertaining the Native Indian Princes, invited to England by the Imperial Government as guests of his Majesty for the Coronation, is to be charged on the revenues of India; if not, what proportion of the costs is to be so charged; and what is the total sum that the taxpayers of India will have to pay for the travelling expenses and entertainment of the Native Princes and Indian Military contingent who have come to England for the Coronation in response to the invitation of the Imperial Government.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am in communication with the Treasury on the subject, and am therefore at present unable to give the particulars for which the hon. member asks. The original estimated cost of the conveyance, lodging, entertainment, &c., of the chiefs, representative, and military contingent will be found on pages 28 and 53 of the Indian Financial Statement for 1902-3, paragraphs 109 and 218.

Mr. W. Redmond asked whether the cost would be charged to the Indian Budget.

Lord G. Hamilton: Yes, sir, a certain proportion of the cost will, unquestionably, be charged to the Indian Budget, and has been included in it. The question I am unable to answer is what proportion will be borne by the Imperial Revenue.

Mr. W. Redmond asked whether, in view of the fact that these Indian gentlemen had come to England by invitation to take part in the Coronation, the Government would reconsider the charging of the expenses to the Indian Revenue.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have told the hon. gentleman that I am in communication with the Treasury and am, at present, unable to say more.

Mr. W. Redmond: When may I repeat the question?

Lord G. Hamilton: You had better wait until the autumn session (Laughter.)

Mr. Bartly: May I ask will there be an opportunity of discussing this matter and of deciding whether, as they are our guests, we should not pay the cost? (Liberal cheers.)

Lord G. Hamilton: I have said that these estimates are included in the Budget.

Mr. W. Redmond: May I ask whether it was intimated to these Indian gentlemen when the invitation was sent to them that they were expected to come here as paying guests? (Laughter.)

Lord G. Hamilton: They are not paying guests.

THE CONDITION OF KYTHAL.

Mr. Kimber asked the Secretary of State for India; Whether he has any official information showing that the economic condition of the people of Kythal in the Punjab (the population of which in 1844 was estimated at 150,000 inhabitants) has under British administration deteriorated; and can he state the number of deaths by famine during the last four years in the Kythal of Tehsil district Kurnal; and what material advantages have accrued to the people of Kythal by their transfer in 1843 from Native to British rule.

Lord G Hamilton: The Kurnal district, in which Kythal is situate, has no doubt suffered from drought of recent years; but I am satisfied that the economic condition of the people has materially improved since 1843. I would refer the honourable member to the remarks made by Mr. Denzil Ibbetson member of the Government of India, in the recent Budget debate in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, describing from his own personal knowledge the material advantages which have accrued to the people, and the progress made by the district, since it came under British rule, and especially since 1870. I have no record of any deaths from famine in Kythal during the last four years.

THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India; If he will state at what date it is expected that the survey of the Quetta-Nushki Railway project will be completed, and how much of the 17 lakhs provided for that scheme will be expended on the surveys; and whether, when the survey report is sent in, the Council of India in its Public Works Department will be free to reconsider the project so as to determine between the expenditure upon this scheme or on the promotion of feeder lines in aid of the existing railways in fertile districts inside India, or on the augmentation of the grants for water storage and smaller irrigation work.

Lord G. Hamilton: I understand that the survey is completed, but until the accounts are received it is impossible to state the exact cost of these operations. The authority of the Secretary of State in Council as fixed by law provides ample opportunity for the consideration an reconsideration of this and other project.

NATIVE ENGINEERS BOMBAY PUBLIC WORK DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the grievance of native engineers (assistant) of the Bombay Public Works Department with reference to promotion in the Service; and if so, will he explain why the two posts guaranteed to the first two successful candidates at the examination for the degree of licentiate of civil engineering of Bombay have been reduced to one.

Lord George Hamilton: No representation has been made to me regarding the alleged grievance nor have I any information as to any reduction in the number of appointments allotted to Bombay.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will explain why, in the Administration Report of the Central Provinces for 1900-01, the Statistical Tables III.—F, entitled Prices of Produce, is now discontinued, and whether arrangements are being made for its continuance under some other head or paper, and why, in the same report, Section IV.—A, Ecclesiastical, is also abolished.

Lord George Hamilton: Table III.—F, has been omitted for some years back from the Administration Report of the Central Provinces because full information regarding prices of produce in each Indian province is given in the annual volume "Prices and Wages," published by the director-general of Statistics to the Government of India.

Table IV.—A has probably been omitted because more complete returns regarding religious denomination in each province are being published in connection with the Indian Census.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a printed answer to Mr. Scott Montagu, who asked whether, in view of the fact the expenses of the recent entertainment at the India Office is to be paid for out of the funds of India, he is prepared to make a grant towards the expenses of the Coronation Darbar to be held at Delhi next January, says "No."

With regard to the allegations made by leading shipowners in Liverpool and others who are engaged in the shipping trade with Calcutta, that, owing to the mudbanks in the Hooghly, they will be unable to maintain the trade with Calcutta unless the river is dredged, Lord George Hamilton points out that last year, when a committee inquired into the working of the Calcutta Port Trust, it was stated in evidence before them that the removal of the bars by dredging the river would cost a crore of rupees, and that no case existed for such outlay, which, if incurred, would greatly increase the already heavy charges of the poor.

It is understood that a scheme for the conversion of the local currency of Kooapore is being matured, and that pending its introduction the Mir has, on the advice of the Government of India, cancelled his previous orders, and is now willing to receive Cholan rupees for State dues. Until the details of the scheme are before the Secretary of State he cannot say what loss or depreciation has occurred.

In reply to a question, Lord G. Hamilton states that Lord Curzon is now considering the subject of technical education in India, upon which a special committee has recently reported, and that he, Lord George Hamilton, expects shortly to receive the proposals of the Government of India based upon the said report, which will no doubt show clearly how the matter stands at the present time.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Seeing that the Government of India have earmarked for the current financial year a sum of £ 327,000 for the purpose of continuing the programme of rearmament of the Native Army of India, will he state by what date the entire Native Army is expected to be re-armed.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India; If he will state the average percentage on the gross produce of agriculture which the Government of India levies in the form of land assessment on agriculturists in each presidency in India.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India Whether he has yet been able to procure information in regard to the prevalence of cancer in India with a view to the preparation of statistics on the subject.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India Whether he is aware that, for the eleven years from 1878-79 to 1889-90 inclusive, there were sold by auction by the Indian Government in the Madras Presidency, in default of payment of land revenue, 1,933,364 acres of land held by 840,713 defaulters, as well as personal property amounting in value to 2,935,081 rs. (197,672 l.) and in view of the fact that out of 1,953,364 acres of land put up for auction only 779,142 acres were sold, will he say how the remaining 1,184,222 acres which were bought in by the Government for want of bidders have been dealt with.

Mr. Caine.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will explain why the weekly weather telegram from the Viceroy which was despatched to the India Office on the 19th inst. was not communicated to the Press until the 23rd inst., and why similar delays have occurred during the last few weeks; and if he will, in view of the importance to the mercantile community and others arrange that these weekly telegrams shall be communicated to the Press immediately they arrive at the India Office.

INDIAN PRINCES AND THE OPERA.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable incidents in connection with the season at the Royal Italian Opera, which is to be brought to a close in a very few days, writes our London correspondent, has been the persistent attendance of the Indian dignitaries at present on a visit to this country. There has not been a night on which some one or other notable has not been present. On the greater nights they have appeared arrayed in all the glory of Oriental opulence, their rich jewels, and their magnificent uniforms weirdly harmonising with the pre-arranged effects of the stage manager. On other occasions they have been only distinguishable from the ordinary occupants of the stalls or boxes by their head-gear and dusky skin. I doubt, indeed, whether in the whole history of Italian Opera in England any season has so merited the description of an indian season. What attracted these visitors? Of course, the usual Italian of Conventional Opera has been occasionally, as on the Wagner nights, varied by German; both are tongues of which these visitors are, for the most part, profoundly ignorant. Probably the explanation is to be found, first in the fact that the Opera is still the chief society resort; and next and probably this is the mere potent explanation in the beauty of the colouring and in the kalidoscopic harmonies of the oft-changing scenes. These, of course, invariably touch the chord of sympathy in the Eastern mind.

ARBITRATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The "Messager de Bruxelles" announces that Baron Lambermont, Minister of State, who was selected to act as arbitrator between France and England in the case of the Waima incident and the seizure by the British on the Niger of the French boat Sergent Malamine, has just given his award. Baron Lambermont officially invited M. Gerard, the French Minister in Brussels, and Sir, E. C. Phipps, the British Minister, to meet him in his palvate room at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, where he verbally communicated his decision and handed them a copy of the award. The amount to be paid by France under this award is £9,000.

It is also announced that Baron Lambermont as arbitrator fixes at £6,500 the amount to be paid by the British Government to the French Government on account of the seizure by the British authorities on the Niger of the French Steamer Sergent Malamine.

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THE INDIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

THE Indian troops visited Windsor Castle on Saturday, July 19, by permission of the King and enjoyed a pleasant outing upon the royal demesne. Col. Dawson was in command of the contingent, which consisted of 20 officers and 1,000 non-commissioned officers and men wearing the picturesque uniforme of their respective regiments. Major R. Gilmston, with whom were Major Maxwell, Capts. Davidson, Wigram, Hunter, Sarel, Newnham, Jones and Edlmann, had charge of the Cavalry, which included representatives of the Governor-General's Bodyguard, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Hyderabad Lancers, and Mountain Art. Col. Hastings commanded the Infantry, who were accompanied by Majors Tighe and Baker, Capts. Parr and Pennington, and Lieut. Gough, and composed of soldiers of various Rajpoot regiments, Imperial Service troops, Sikhs, Beloochis, Goorkhas, the Hyderabad Corps, and others. The troops marched to the Teddington Station of the London and South-Western Railway, whence they were conveyed in two special trains to Windsor which was reached before half-past 11.

The Guildhall and many of the houses in the principal streets of Windsor and Eton had been gaily decorated in honour of the occasion. Major Scott met the contingent on its arrival. Mr. George Mitchell, the mayor, and Miss Gertrude Mitchell, his daughter, were also present at the station, about which a considerable number of spectators had assembled. The troops, headed by the Governor-General's Bodyguard, whose scarlet and gold uniforms attracted much attention, quitted the terminus amid cheers and marched up Thames Street, past Queen Victoria's statue, to Henry the Eighth's Gate, their progress through the crowded streets being a continuous ovation. Princes Edward, Albert, and Henry and Princess Victoria Alexandra, the children of the Prince of Wales, had previously driven from Frogmore House in the couple of royal waggonettes to the Grand Quadrangle to see the arrival of the visitors. On entering the castle precincts the troops marched through the Lower Ward and by the Round Tower to the Palace courtyard, where they were received by Viscount Esher, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle. As they entered the quadrangle Princes Edward and Albert, who were attired in white sailor suits and appeared greatly interested in the proceedings, stood up in their carriage and saluted the Indian soldiers, who formed line between the east corridor and the Round Tower, upon which the Union Jack was flying. The royal children were taken a few minutes later to the grand entrance, by which the troops subsequently passed into the State apartments. The numerous visitors, on leaving the royal rooms, proceeded to the east terrace and sloped, and after a rest they walked through the Home Park to Frogmore Mausoleum. Here a beautiful wreath of Gloire de Dijon roses was laid by Col. Dawson at the tomb of Queen Victoria on behalf of the Indian contingent.

Four hundred and fifty of the visitors and several Volunteers from India and Burma marched, under the command of Major Tighe, to Eton College, while the rest of the soldiers visited other places of interest including the King's mews, through which they were conducted by Capt. Hickey, the superintendent of his Majesty's stables. Major Tighe's detachment reached Eton College shortly after 4 o'clock and was heartily cheered as it entered the school, where it was met by Dr. Hornby, the Provost, and Vice-Provost Warre-Cornish, who wore their academic caps and gowns. The troops marched through the cloisters into the playing fields, and afterwards proceeded to the college hall, where tea, coffee, fruit, and mineral waters had been provided. The contingent returned to Hampton Court in the evening.

Princess Frederica of Hanover visited the camp of the Indian contingent at Hampton Court on Monday. A number of men from each regiment in the contingent were paraded before the Princess, who was afterwards conducted over the camp by Col. Dawson.

The promised visit of Lord Kitchener to review the troops of the Indian Coronation Contingent encamped at Hampton Court took place on July 22, and though the visit was not known locally until late on the previous evening, there was a great crowd of the residents in all the surrounding districts assembled in the Hampton Court Park and in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace to welcome him upon his arrival. Lord Kitchener travelled from London in the King's motor car. He was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, commanding the Coronation troops; Major-Gen. Sir H. Trotter, commanding the Home District; and Col. Hastings. As the motor car passed through Kingston Lord Kitchener was recognised at once and was loudly cheered. Upon arrival at Hampton Court Palace the car was driven into the royal gardens by way of the Flower Pot Gate, which is only opened on special occasions. The Duke of Connaught, Lord Kitchener, and Major-Gen. Trotter were undress uniform. They, alighting in front of the Palace, were received by Col. H. L. Dawson commanding the Indian contingent, who conducted the party at once on to the parade-ground adjoining the camp, situated about 100 yards distant.

All the troops in camp, to the number of about 1,200, were drawn up in line about half a mile long and though the weather was dull, they presented a brilliant spectacle in their multi-coloured uniforms. The representatives of the Governor-General's Bodyguard, the Bombay Bodyguard, and the Madras Bodyguard, with pennons flying, were stationed on the left of the line, and the other Cavalry sections on the right, with the Infantry and Artillery between. Lord Kitchener, upon entering the camp, passed along close to the ropes, which were lined with thousands of spectators, who cheered him lustily, and proceeded to the saluting-point. All the British officers attached to the Indian contingent were introduced to Lord Kitchener, who immediately afterwards walked along the line to inspect the troops, preceded by his aides-de-camp, and accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Major-Gen. Trotter, and Col. Dawson. During the inspection, which lasted about half an hour, the Kneller Hall band played a selection of airs, and at its close the troops were marched past in sections four deep, the sturdy little Goorkhas in their dark-green uniforms coming in for a round of cheering. After the march-past all the Cavalry regiments marched to the south of the camp, where they were formed into two lines, stretching from the camp to Hampton Court Palace, as a guard of honour on Lord Kitchener's return.

Immediately after the review all the native officers of the contingent were assembled together and were individually presented to Lord Kitchener, who touched each officer's sword and said a few words as he passed. The presentation of the officer in command of the Goorkha Regt. was again the signal for a loud outburst of cheering. Subsequently the British officers were assembled, and Lord Kitchener expressed to them the gratification he felt at finding the Indian contingent composed of such a fine body of men. He also expressed his satisfaction with the completeness of the arrangements for their camp life while staying in this country.

Lord Kitchener has conveyed to Col. Dawson, commanding the Indian Coronation contingent, encamped at Hampton Court, a message expressing the great pleasure which it gave him to visit the camp and inspect the troops on Tuesday. His lordship adds:—"And I desire you to express to all ranks of the contingent my appreciation of the smart turn-out and steadiness of the men on parade and the pleasure that it gave me to see such a fine body of men." Lord Kitchener's message was conveyed to the troops among whom it gave the greatest satisfaction.

SIR REDVERS BULLER AND LADYSMITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—May I ask you to publish the enclosed letter, which is a copy of one I have addressed to Mr. Brodrick?

Yours faithfully,
REDVERS BULLER.
17, Lowndes-square, S.W., July 22.

17, Lowndes-square, S.W., July 22, 1902.

SIR,—On the 17th inst. the House of Commons decided that the appeal for a fair hearing for me which Sir Edward Grey made, ought to be addressed to a Commission, the Government were about to appoint. I was satisfied to accept that decision without comment.

You are in possession of copies of a telegraphic correspondence which passed between Sir George White and myself. Last night by way of a personal explanation you read to the House a portion of that correspondence without previous reference to me.

This sort of fitful publication seems contrary to all recognized canons of courtesy and a departure from all official precedent, and to be also quite unjustifiable for it was made, not in support of charges brought officially against me nor in refutation of explanations I had furnished but in accentuation of accusation made against me by a newspaper, to which I have been forbidden to reply.

You have enforced my silence, and have thus given colour to newspaper's attacks.

In quoting as your did last night Sir G. White's telegram No. 29 P. of November 30th, you were unfair both to Sir Edward Grey and to myself.

He was asking that my conduct of certain military operations should be examined by an impartial tribunal. I was forbiden by you to publish a copy or the purport of any telegram.

I gave him sufficient knowledge of the facts to enable him to arrive at the conclusion that there was just cause for inquiry, but I did not impute to you a desire to prejudice the case before inquiry, nor did I prepare him with details to deal with a point raised in controversy with a newspaper over nine months ago.

If you had ever desired an explanation of my views regarding the state of supplies in Ladysmith you would find I was entitled to persume have asked for it, and as you had never done this I was free to think that if you did raise the question it would only be in general terms.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
REDVERS BULLER.
The Right Hon. St. John Brodrick M.P.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 25.

PREMIERS AT THE EXCHEQUER.

Nobody, so far as one has seen, has yet suggested that Mr. Balfour should be his own Chancellor, but however inconsistent with recent practice such an arrangement might be, there would be nothing unprecedented in the Premier-Chancellor. For more than sixty years in 120, reckoning from the days of Sir Robert Walpole, the first Premier to hold the post as we know it, England was under a Prime Minister who controlled his own Treasury. Walpole himself was twice Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer at the same time, and he combined the two offices for twenty-one consecutive years—the longest term of uninterrupted office which any Minister of the Crown has ever enjoyed in England. Sir Robert Walpole, though it is notorious that he suffered the King's disfavour during the greater part of his administration, has an unique place among the statesmen of England, and his offices embraced four of the highest in the State—the War Office, the Admiralty, the Treasury, and the Premiership. Yet this was the man who was once expelled from Parliament and imprisoned for corruption.

PREMIERS WHO WERE THEIR OWN CHANCELLORS.

Save the case of Mr. Gladstone, who for three years acted as his own Chancellor of the Exchequer, there is no example of this combination of posts since the days of Sir Robert Peel, and it is remarkable that Mr. Gladstone combined the offices, in his first and second Governments, for a longer period than any other man since the beginning of the last century. Sir Robert Peel held the two offices for a year, Canning for a few months, Pitt for two years, and Mr. Spencer Perceval and Mr. Addington each for three years. Earl Stanhope who was Prime Minister in 1717, was also his own Chancellor; so, too, was Henry Pelham, who took office in 1743. George Grenville followed the precedent twenty years later, Lord North in 1770, and Pitt became Premier and Chancellor for the first time in 1783. Addington, Perceval, Canning, Peel, and Gladstone complete the list of precedents for Mr. Balfour should he be disposed to take upon himself the care of the nation's purse.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPLENDID ISOLATION.

The Chancellorship of the Exchequer has had an unique attraction for Prime Ministers, and the Treasury enjoys in this respect at least an honourable isolation. While eleven Premiers have been their own Chancellors, no Premier has ever been Lord Chancellor, Colonial Secretary, or Minister for War, and there is only one example of a Prime Minister holding the office of Foreign Secretary. The exception is, of course, Lord Salisbury, who for twelve years, as Prime Minister of England, had charge of the foreign relations of the British Empire, and had to deal with over a million public despatches. Only one man has held the post of Foreign Secretary longer than Lord Salisbury, and had he kept it a little longer, Lord Salisbury would have been Foreign Secretary longer than Palmerston, and his record would have been unique in modern England not only in the first but in the second highest office in the State. The Foreign Office has often been a step to the Premiership.

A "CORNER" IN THE PREMIERSHIP.

Mr. Balfour, incredible as it may appear, is only the fifth man to whom the Premiership of England has come for a generation back. For thirty years and more the name of the Prime Minister of England has been Disraeli, Gladstone, and Salisbury, and, for a brief period, Rosebery. For a year and a-half the youngest of Queen Victoria's Premiers interrupted the reign of the three veteran statesmen of the Victorian era, but it is practically true that the highest position in the Government of England has been in the hands of three men since America was recovering from the Civil War, and England was rejoicing over the laying of the Atlantic cable. It is almost startling to remember that in the period during which the Premiership has existed—less than two centuries—five men have held it for seventy-four years.

THE GREAT UNTITLED.

Mr. Balfour is the tenth untitled Premier of England. Thirty-five Prime Ministers have ruled in England since the coming of the House of Hanover, and all but ten have been men of title and estates. Walpole, Pelham, Grenville, Pitt, Addington, Perceval, Canning, Disraeli, Gladstone, and Balfour—the list exhausts the names of those who have started on their careers as Premiers without the help or hindrance of a title. And of these, two have ended their careers in the peerage and one as a knight. Walpole became "Sir Robert," Henry Addington was created Lord Sidmouth, and Mr. Disraeli is perhaps better known as Lord Beaconsfield. Only six Premiers of England have died plain "Mr.," and the most recent example before Mr. Gladstone was as far back as Canning.

PREMIERS AND THEIR TITLES.

England dearly loves a lord, and its Premiers have been chosen from its "elect." Twelve earls have held sway at Downing-street, and six dukes have presided over Cabinets. Mr. Balfour is still a young man, a child in the Premiership, and, though there are likely to be many more Premiers in the next thirty years than in the last, there is nothing physically impossible in his achieving distinction as the record untitled Premier. His chances are indeed five year in twenty-six—practically one in five—better than Mr. Gladstone's were when he first became Prime Minister.

HOW THE WORLD MOVES.

The world is coming together, and the dreams of Jules Verne are coming true. To America in 124 hours with only seventy hours at sea is the newest and most striking proposal for the annihilation of distance, and if Sir Robert Bond can use the Colonial Conference for the furtherance of his scheme the Conference will not have sat by any means in vain. Already man has put a girdle round the earth, not in forty minutes, but in four, and the great problem of the future in the science of locomotion is to help the steamship to catch up the telegraph—or to attain as nearly as humanly possible to that wild Utopia. No advance made by the human race in the history of the world surpasses in wonder the progress made in locomotion and means of communication, a sphere in which practically all the development since the beginning of the Christian Era has been made within the life-time of living men; and the world may yet see in the life-time of young man of to-day, achievements in this direction which sound incredible now.

RECORDS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Those responsible for our conveyance about the world in this age, who pique themselves upon the effective result of their hustling methods, have very respectable figures to beat before now records are set up. In rather less than four hundred years the record has been cut from three years to between fifty and sixty days. Magellan, with whose name the distinction of first circumnavigating the globe is associated, embarked upon an expedition from which he was fated never to return, but which made the voyage in about three years. Drake carried the flag of England round the world and home again in two and three-quarter years. Cavendish managed to reduce that time by seven months. The pig sailing-vessels of the seventeenth century cut down the time gradually until the fast boat would encircle the earth in a hundred and forty days. If a few of the many proposals which are afoot come to a successful conclusion, we ought to see the previous "bests" left far behind.

THE NEW TIME SCHEDULES.

The turbine for the ocean, and the monorail, or some other conveyance of equally sensational speed for "terra firma," suggest infinite possibilities. The person of average constitution is inclined to shudder at the thought of going upon his journey at the rate of two hundred miles an hour. But it must come to that at no very distant date. The transition from eighty miles an hour to two hundred can be no more terrible than was that from the slow-going waggon of our ancestors to the "flying coaches" which did the London to York journey of two hundred miles in twenty hours; or on a later day, to those who witnessed the passing of the stage coach and the substitution of the railway expresses. And as those who occupy their business in great waters will wants their means of progress to be proportionate to that of travellers by land, the turbine and its speedy rivals will have to walk the waves at considerably greater speed than our fastest torpedo boats can move to-day. The earth is only a twenty-first part of the size of the pioneers of universal navigation knew; which is another way of saying that we compass the globe to-day in a period twenty-one times less than was necessary for Magellan and those immediately following him.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Deliciously perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

Bishop's Varalettes for Gout

Are confidently recommended to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Uric Acid troubles, as they both cure and prevent attacks. When one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout is dropped in water or other liquid it dissolves quickly and completely with brisk effervescence.

A COLONEL in his Majesty's Army writes:—

"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months "passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. "I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that "day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or "anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each "meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes:—

"I feel that I ought to let you know of the great and speedy benefit which I have "derived from the use of your Varalettes for Gout. I am 66 years of age, and have "for many years suffered from Gouty symptoms, and these became so much aggravated last spring that I frequently could scarcely turn in bed for the pain, or dress "myself in the morning. I then determined to give your remedy a trial, and it is a "positive fact that from the first day of taking it, up to the present date, the acute "pains have entirely disappeared, so that I have not lost one night's rest from that cause. "I continued the treatment for a month, and have since had a 5s. Case. I now find that "if the pains seem inclined to return a few days' treatment disperses them. It is "certainly a wonderful remedy."

Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beachcroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes:—

"I have been in the habit of using Bishop's Varalettes for Gout for some time, "and I find them the best corrective for Gout I know of. I have suffered great "inconvenience in the past from this malady, but since I have used Bishop's Varalettes "for Gout I have been but seldom troubled. I was through the Egyptian Campaign, "1881, and during the whole time I used Bishop's Lithia preparations, and found them "of great value. I always take one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout in my whisky and "water and I find them most convenient and portable."

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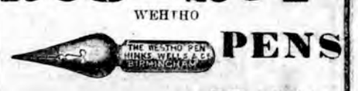

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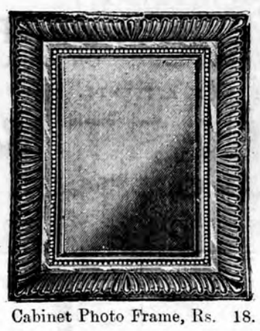

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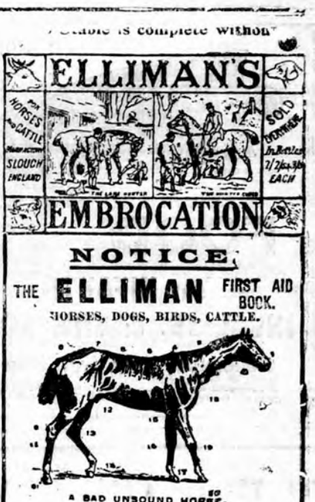

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